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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SHALL CUMBERLAND COUNTY FAIR BE RIVALLED?

This question, fellow Farmers of the County of Cumberland, addresses itself to each of us, at the present time, with much pertinency or suitableness.

There are three considerations which naturally prompt, by us, a negative answer. First, absolute respect for self; second, relative respect for self; third, patriotic respect for self, or respect for the agricultural character of our County.

Taking it for granted, that we would deem an intimation of deficiency in any of these respects as detractive of our character, let us have a vigilant eye to that which is particularly demanded of us, by them, at the present time.

A few of the intelligent heads and enterprising minds of the County of Cumberland, some few years ago, originated the first (if I mistake not,) modern association or organization denominated Cumberland County Fair.

Since then, the citizens of County after County have followed in their illustrious wake, until a constellation has been formed of almost all the Counties of the whole State.

These Fairs attract universal admiration and draw large assemblages of people, of both citizens and strangers together, in attestation of their approval of them, as a pleasant pastime,—a social pleasure and enjoyment,—a public benefit and a personal advantage.

The exhibitions are examined, reports made, and the news is transmitted by the printing presses, through every county to all parts of the State. The consequences are, the character of both the agricultural class and their lands are learned and judged by all the people of our Commonwealth.

This being undeniably the case, it requires certainly not more acute intellects or penetrating eyes than are possessed by the agricultural class of Cumberland, to see what is demanded of us, and what is to our interest.

Shall we be content, then, to let the public journal's teem from time to time, with a richer showing than we make? Shall the first star that dared to rise to form a Constellation, be so eclipsed by any other one, as to hide its rays as the original pioneer?

May I not answer, fellow-farmers, and call upon you to make good the declaration,—No, No! Never, Never!

To make good this answer, predicated upon your intelligence to comprehend the demands made upon us by the signs of the times, it is plain what we have to do in this highly cultivated and progressive age. Will you do it?

It is a fact much to be regretted, that but few of our farmers have taken any interest in the prosperity and success of the Society. And now, to correct thus early in the history of another agricultural year of the organization, a preconceived opinion by some, that it is the desire of the citizens of Fayetteville to have the control of the organization, allow me here to say, for the information of any and all, *that such is entirely without foundation.* There are perhaps some three or four, who now form a part of the executive board, who have no connection with the occupation of farming, who have to my certain knowledge *no desire*, further than as enterprising well-wishers of the character and reputation of their County, to contribute their aid wherever and whenever the prosperity and reputation of our County demands it; and who will feel it a privilege, and most gladly resign, when others as *efficient* and as willing as they have been to make sacrifices for the success of the Society, sha l be found to take their places.

Again, for the information of any who are prejudiced to the system heretofore pursued of attaching the name of the exhibiter to the article exhibited, I think I may safely say, that our next Fair will be conducted, without doubt, upon the new system of simply numbering the article.

Now, farmers of Cumberland, have we not some remnants, or sparks of county pride at least, which will be reanimated from their past slumbers by the enthusiastic agricultural spirit pervading the various counties on all sides of us?

Let then our motto be, in honor of the peaceful and venerated ashes of old Cumberland's antecedent citizenship, we will not suffer her divested of one vestige of the former honor she sustained, when transmitted to us from their hands.

Hoping that the considerations I have endeavored to submit, will at least be duly weighed by you my brother farmers, I will take the liberty to submit a few words to the ladies.

Fair mothers and youthful maidens, upon your co-operation all our efforts are admitted to be dependent; to whose watchful care we have, and can continue safely and confidently to commit the interest of Floral Hall; and for the noble and efficient manner in which this department has hitherto been sustained, much praise and many thanks are due; yet will it be too much to ask at your hands to bestir yourselves to add an additional lustre to the former brightness which has characterized you in your previous exhibitions, as ladies of ingenuity and taste? R. M. D.

Dec'r 13, 1859.

New Coinage.—At last, we are to have an American coinage. The mint has prepared a specimen half-dollar, bearing the head of Washington, and it is proposed to have the profile likenesses of other distinguished statesmen and soldiers thus made familiar to the people.

Kentucky Senator.—Vice President Breckenridge has been elected to the Federal Senate from Kentucky.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15, 1859.

A UNITED SOUTH.—In all friendliness we would suggest to the Charlotte Democrat that the cause of the South cannot be advantaged by a system of assaults upon Southern men, large slaveholders too, like Mr. Gilmer, who have, and can have, no interest apart from the South. Much better, and altogether just, was the language of the Raleigh Standard, (though we regret to see that even its practice does not altogether conform to its precept.) The Standard said, a week or two ago,—

"We are not disposed, in a cris's like the present, to make party capital out of the question of slavery. We must all look above party when the Constitution and Union are at stake."

And again yesterday it said,—

"We of the South, like the Apostles of old, are all of one accord, in one place."

There are truth and justice and patriotism in these remarks; whilst the creation of an unfounded suspicion against our own people is but furnishing materials for fanatical use, and encouraging fanatical hopes. We make this suggestion for the serious consideration of the Democrat, because, in the main, we respect that paper and its editor.

THE INDISCRETIONS AMONG THE DEMOCRACY AT WASHINGTON CITY.—We copied into the Observer on Monday a statement derived by the Wilmington Journal from conversation with Mr. McDowell of Bladen, lately returned from Washington. Some remarks in connection with this statement, apparently derived from the same source, were also copied. It is proper to say, in justice to Mr. McD., that the Journal disclaims any such authority; "for good or evil," it says, "these remarks are wholly our own." It is not less proper to say, perhaps, in justice to the Journal, (whose indiscretion in observing anything also observed by us in the same light may damage it with its party,) that the remarks are explained away, and the Journal is all right again.

WHAT IS SECTIONAL?—The N. Y. Tribune has novel ideas on this question. An exchange quotes from it as follows:—

"You know that we Anti-Slavery men are *not 'sectional'* in our purposes and aspirations—that, on the contrary, we are seeking to *encourage and inspire the South to cast off the burden* which has caused her to lag so far behind the North in every element of growth and greatness—know that if the South had thrown off Slavery when New York did, her population, wealth, intelligence, would have been to-day at least double what they are. You know that mistaken old John Brown, and his brave sons with him at Harper's Ferry, laid down their lives *not to injure but benefit the South*—that they and their comrades, dead, or about to be killed, *were the least sectional of human beings.* They sacrificed their all in unlawful but *heroic* effort to benefit those whom they had never seen."

The author of the above ought to be sent to the Utica Lunatic Asylum, to keep company with crazy Gerrit Smith.

It may well be doubted whether, under the circumstances stated, either the population, wealth or intelligence of the South would have been a whit farther advanced than they are. And it may be still more doubted whether it would be any blessing to have such a population as New York has gained, such ill-gotten wealth and worship of it, or such "intelligence" as Horace Greely and his crew of fanaties boast of.

The Tribune is one of the leading organs of the Republican party. Is its doctrine on this subject of sectionalism the doctrine of that party? or of how much of the party? It is manifest that under it John Brown's invasion, or any other mode of warfare upon the South, would be regarded as justifiable, nay even praiseworthy. And that is the position occupied by Sherman and the 66 other members of the last Congress who endorsed Helfer's infamous book.

VIRGINIA.—It is a good sign, both of prudence and of a united action of all parties in the Legislature of Virginia, that the distinguished Whig Statesman, Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, has been selected as Chairman of a committee, consisting of 13 Senators and 26 Delegates, to whom has been referred so much of Governor Wise's message as relates to the Harper's Ferry outrage. The Senate's branch of the committee consists of Messrs. Stuart, Beale, Rives, Coghill, Smith, Thompson, and Neeson. The Speaker took time to announce the House committee.

RICHMOND AND LIVERPOOL.—Up to Friday last, the subscriptions to a line of four packet ships between Richmond and Liverpool, to secure a direct trade, instead of an indirect trade through the Northern ports, had amounted to $120,000, leaving only $30,000 to make up the required sum.

The Southern Rights Association, which had the matter in charge, at its last meeting indulged in some rowdy squabbling that would have been altogether appropriate in the House of Representatives at Washington.

GOV. CORWIN.—It is twenty-nine years since Gov. Corwin entered Congress. Since that time he has been Senator in Congress, Secretary of the Treasury, Governor of Ohio. On taking his seat in the same House of Representatives at the opening of the present session, from the same District in Ohio, he found not a single member who was in the House when he first entered it. He will probably exert much influence in the House, if his good sense and good humor and general conservatism be not thrown away upon an unappreciative mob.

CONGRESS.—In the course of the disorderly session of Friday, an account of which was given in the last Observer, letters were read from Judge Douglas and Mr. Greeley explicitly denying the charge that there had been collusion between them to secure Judge D's re-election to the Senate. Mr. Kellogg, who made the charge that led to the disorder, stated that at the proper time he would offer his proofs. Most people will think that the proper time was *then.*

On Saturday the Democracy had a family quarrel, the result of which appears to be a permanent breach between the bulk of the party and half a dozen of the Northern Democrats who opposed the Administration's territorial policy. These gentlemen were very distinctly read out of the party, in which indeed they manifested no special desire to stay, if the party was to leave its principles to cleave to the Administration which, as they thought, had deserted them. Eight of them, Mr. Haskin said, would vote for an Administration candidate under no circumstances. These are expected in the end to go for a Republican; if so, that party's success will be assured.

Mr. Curry, an Alabama Democrat, continued the sectional discussion in a much better spirit than had been previously manifested by his associates. The speech of Mr. Nelson of Tennessee appears to have taught some of the Democracy a useful lesson.

The Illinois members who came near a fisticuff the day before apologized to the House, and the House adjourned without another vote for Speaker.

On Monday, the anti-Lecompton Democrats continued their assaults upon the Administration, and Mr. Noell of Missouri made a "Southern Rights speech." There was nothing of interest in the day's proceedings.

On Tuesday, speeches were made by Messrs. Sickles, Adrain, and McRae. No vote taken, and nothing of importance in the speeches.

In the Senate, on Monday, Messrs. Iverson of Ga., Bigler of Pa., and Pugh of Ohio discussed Northern Democracy. Mr. Iverson's opinions of his brethren were not complimentary, and his brethren replied in no very complimentary mood to him. Mr. Johnson of Tennessee then spoke on "Brown" at great length; as did Mr. Clay of Ala., and Gwin of California on Tuesday. Hale and Wilson replied.

And so it goes on. There are two speeches—one for each side—and these are declaimed every day and will be continued, we suppose, until each man has said it.

SOMETHING NEW.—Mr. Davis, a Mississippi Democrat, on Friday last corrected an error in the report of his speech in the House, by which he was incorrectly made to say that the Southern opposition members were acting treasonably to the South. Mr. Davis stated what he did say, and added "that he would trust the patriotism of the American party and their integrity to the Union as fully as he would his own."

If the Southern "opposition" members would vote for a democrat the organization of the House could be effected without delay.—*Char. Dem.*

We beg the Democrat to inform us how this could be done? There are 88 Democrats only who vote for the Democratic candidate for Speaker, and 23 Southern opposition members. These united would make 111; whereas in every vote 116 have been necessary to elect.

But we contend that the Democrats have no right or reason to expect a single vote from those whom they have abused and vilified, and whom they continue to abuse and vilify. Let the Democrat call first upon the Democratic members; get them to go for Bocock before it denounces Whigs for declining to do so.

FOR GOVERNOR.—A meeting of the Whigs and Americans of Brunswick County was held a few days ago. Delegates were appointed to the opposition Convention at Raleigh, Feb'y 22d, and George Davis, Esq., of Wilmington, was named as their preference for Governor.

MISSISSIPPI.—Mississippi is an ultra Southern State, and her Representatives have for a long time been very bitter in their denunciations of Northern repudiation of constitutional obligations. We are glad to see that her present Governor recommends that Mississippi free herself from the stain of a repudiated debt. When this recommendation is acted upon favorably, Mississippi's denunciations of broken faith in others will sound better.

Gov. McWillie very properly says in concluding his message on the subject:—

"The question for your solution is, are these bonds due and unpaid? If this question should be answered in the affirmative, in my opinion the question of payment is no longer debatable, and proper provision should be made for their liquidation or adjustment. It is due to ourselves and to the character of the State that all acknowledged obligations should be promptly met. It can never cost an individual or a State too much to be just."

PROFITS OF LITERARY LABOR.—It is stated that Washington Irving has left a large fortune to be divided amongst his nephews and nieces. This we suppose is the result of his writings, whose popularity always commanded high prices for copy-rights. For the last eight or ten years it is supposed that he has received from his books alone, an annual income of $20,000. In early life his brothers formed a mercantile house in New York, making him a partner, yet requiring no labor from him, their object being to enable him to indulge those literary pursuits to which his taste inclined him. A pleasant instance of fraternal affection. After some years, however, the house failed, and he was thrown entirely upon his pen for support. The resource did not fail him, but supplied the means to enrich the children of his generous brothers. They had "cast their bread upon the waters," and it returned to their descendants.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OPPOSITION CAUCUS.—A despatch to the New York Times of the 12th inst., says that "the South Americans held a caucus Saturday night and determined to adhere to Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina. A committee of three Democrats waited on the caucus and proposed a coalition on the following terms: If Mr. Bocock's vote was increased to ninety-three the South Americans should cast their votes for him, or if they could give Mr. Gilmer twenty-eight votes the Democrats would unite on him and elect him. The overture was rejected in terms more emphatic than complimentary."

Mr. Brooks of the N. Y. Express writes under date of Dec. 11th that "the Democratic and South American members of the House have each appointed a Committee, in reference to the organization of the House. The Republicans, so far, positively refuse to support anybody but Sherman.

THE HOUSE RESOLUTIONS.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier writes:

"There appears to be a general acquiescence in the resolution of Mr. Clark, of Missouri, but that of Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, equally meets with approval, and is very likely to be adopted by the House, as it embraces all the merit that is contained in the Clark resolution, and, in addition, tends to allay the excitement at present existing."

Treasury Estimates.—The financial estimate of Secretary Cobb shows that there will be needed, for the year ending June 30, 1861, appropriations amounting to $46,278,893 56. Of this sum, the principal items are: For the Military Academy, $183,892; for fortifications, ordnance, &c., $1,979,878; for the Naval establishment, $11,244,845 63; and to supply deficiencies in the Post-office revenues, $5,988,424 04. The estimated balances from appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1860, part of which are required for the payment of the liabilities of the present fiscal year, but which will not be drawn from the Treasury until after June 30, 1860, and the balance applied to the service of the ensuing fiscal year, amount to $12,262,452 75. This, with a total of $8,173,582 48 of the appropriations made by former acts of Congress of a specific and definite character, increases the grand total of the estimates to $66,714,928 79. The annual and permanent appropriations for the service of the year ending June 30, 1861, exclusive of the public debt, amount to $51,065,854 70.—*N. Y. Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

We are still without the slightest prospect of an organization. All parties now admit that Mr. Sherman will be elected if any organization is effected.

Mr. Hickman's speech, to-day, was more offensive to Southern members than any yet delivered. They now speak louder of the dissolution of the Union than ever before.

Among the offensive things which he said was, that "there was a contest between the North and the South, and the issue might as well be made now as at any future time. It has a foundation deep as the mountains, and pervades every section, as the atmosphere does. The North has become satisfied that there is but one thing which will satisfy their Southern brethren, and that is the right to carry slavery everywhere,—to plant it everywhere against the united wishes of the North."

The sparring between Messrs. Iverson and Bigler was the leading trait in the Senate's proceedings. Senator Trumbull surprised many of his Republican friends by declaring that the Creator had stamped an indelible difference upon the white and black races, and that he would never admit the latter to equal political rights, or admit as a State of this Union a community of negroes. He did not believe the two races could live together on terms of equality. Senator Trumbull's frankness in answering all the questions propounded to him elicited the admiration of the Senate.

New York Times, 13th inst.

From Washington.—There is a rumor here, having some foundation, that a few leading filibusters are about to start from Washington to join a larger party further South. Savannah is named for an expedition to some weak neighbor's territory. The affair is kept close, but it is likely to be to Mexico and probably to the Texas frontier.

Mr. Douglas has abandoned his purpose of visiting the South, and expects soon to resume his seat in the Senate.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Boston Election.—F. W. Lincoln, Jr., was re-elected Mayor of Boston on Monday, by nearly 1,200 plurality. The opposing candidates were J. M. Wightman, Democrat, who had 4,816, and Julius Palmer, Temperance, 600. A majority of the City Council on the Lincoln ticket are also elected. The vote was considerably larger than at the State election. Mayor Lincoln is an Old-Line Whig, and was one of the Vice-Presidents at the Union meeting in Faneuil Hall.

The N. Y. Times in commenting on the proposed Union meeting in that city, says:

"It should combine as completely and thoroughly as possible, the settled sentiment of the great majority of the people of this city, *against any interference, direct or indirect, violent or peaceful, political or social, with Slavery as it exists in the Southern States.* That is the point on which Northern sentiment is misunderstood, and it is therefore the point to which the corrective of the meeting should be applied.

'The South has a right to insist that we shall cease to intertere with its domestic laws and its domestic peace; that we shall not conspire or combine, directly or indirectly, to incite insurrection among its slaves, or seek in any way to enforce their emancipation."

Union Demonstration at Harrisburg.—An immense Union demonstration was made at Harrisburg, Pa., on Monday evening. Gen. A. L. Roumfort presided assisted by a large number of our most respectable citizens.

Speeches have been made by John C. Bullitt, of Philadelphia, and Messrs. Briggs, Aldricks and Lamberton, of Harrisburg. A series of patriotic resolutions by Wm. H. Miller, have been adopted, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails.

Flag to be Presented to Virginia by Citizens of Pennsylvania.—The splendid American flag presented by the ladies to the Committee of Arrangements of the late Union meeting held in Philadelphia, was sent to Gov. Wise as a present to the State of Virginia. It bears the motto "Union forever," surrounded by three stars, and on the reverse side the words: "Pennsylvania greets her sister State Virginia, December 1859."

A DIG UNDER THE FIFTH RIB.

The Government paper has been asking some questions of the National Intelligencer and receiving some very (to it) unsatisfactory answers in a quiet but effective way. An extract relating to the Wilmot Proviso, is a sample:

It will be remembered by our readers that we were called upon to "define our views" on certain points of constitutional law with reference to the government of the Territories. Special emphasis was given to the question whether we proposed "to adopt the Wilmot proviso." We stated that we never had adopted, and were not likely ever to adopt, the maxim and principle understood to be embodied in the "proviso" which takes its name from the distinguished Democratic member of Congress who in 1848 was endorsed by the official paper of that date as "the admirable Wilmot." We had supposed that this disclaimer would be accepted by our neighbors as a sufficient reply in the premises, but we are now reminded that we have failed to meet that precise phase of the inquiry put to us, when in another part of the article to which we have already replied it was asked whether we "mean to say that the Wilmot proviso is an exercise of constitutional power by Congress." It seems that our neighbors are not satisfied with an explicit declaration of our opposition to a policy which, as a practical measure, we pronounced wholly useless, since the end it proposed in 1848 is just as surely and much more expeditiously reached at the present day under the operation of the Democratic substitute found for the proviso in the shape of the Kansas and Nebraska act. If the principle embodied in the legislation of 1854 is found, in practice, to erect an insuperable bar to the extension of slavery, and if it thus effects in a highly constitutional way the same purpose which Mr. Wilmot proposed to himself, we do not see the necessity of pronouncing a purely theoretical judgment upon the constitutionality of a measure which has been ruled out of the domain of practical politics by the more effective expedient devised and upheld by our Democratic friends. Yet, when we remember that the only occasion on which the Wilmot proviso received official endorsement was under the Administration of President Polk, and while Mr. Buchanan was Secretary of State, we can readily account for the solicitude manifested by our neighbors upon the question in hand, but we cannot perceive why they should insist upon extorting from us the expression of a speculative opinion which, even if favorable to the constitutionality of the Wilmot proviso, would in no degree reconcile us to the acceptance of that measure as a practical proposition, and which, if unfavorable, might seem to be inspired by a disposition to reflect censoriously on a Democratic Administration. So long as we agree with our neighbors in respect to the utter inutility of the Wilmot proviso, since the substitution of the Kansas Nebraska policy in its stead, we cannot see the necessity of joining with them in the gratuitous condemnation of its former patrons, respect for whom might well give us pause before proceeding to answer a question which, as it has no present or practical importance, would seem to have been framed for the simple purpose of making us, by our reply, auxilary to a covert assault on the conduct of Mr. Polk in signing the Oregon bill with the proviso against slavery. We may say, however, that since it cannot be supposed that President Polk would have solemnly recognised the restriction if he had believed it unconstitutional, or that Mr. Buchanan would have retained position under an Administration which lent its countenance to an infraction of the national charter, the supporters of the proviso, if there be any left, and if they attach to Democratic precedents a value which we would question, are doubtless free to find in these historic facts as much of aid and comfort as such facts are entitled to impart.

Nationality.—The idea of holding an Opposition Convention in this State, for the purpose of opposing the Democracy in the next Presidential campaign, must to all sensible people in the South seem a most egregious and preposterous piece of nonsense. Without a corporal's guard in any of the Northern States and the whole South Democratic to the core, and animated by one common and determinate idea, the defeat of Black Republicanism, it is certainly the most consummate folly in the world to suppose that the Southern people would for a moment tolerate the idea of organizing a party opposed to the only national party, which is able to save the Union, and at the same time defeat its most implacable enemy.

Charlestown Independent.

"The only National Party which is able to save the Union." The Lord deliver us! A party that is held together by the "cohesive power of the public plunder" alone, to talk about its Nationality and power of saving the Union! Why, says the Culpeper Observer, your great "National Democratic Party" has been saving the Union for the last twenty years, and what has it done? It has stirred up this Slavery question every Presidential campaign, for party purposes, until it has come very near dissolving this Union instead of saving it. These are facts that you cannot successfully deny.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

MARRIED,

In this town, on the evening of the 13th inst., by Rev. J. C. Huske, Mr. JOHN MURPHY to Miss SUSAN JESSUP, daughter of the late W. S. Jessup.

At the Methodist Church in Bentonsville, on Wednesday, 16th inst., by the Rev. Lemon Shell, Mr. W. H. BRYAN, of Sampson county, to Mrs. S. A. E. VINCENT, of Johnston county, eldest daughter of Col. John Eason.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Colton, JOHN T. KEERAN and Miss EMMA A. CRAVEN, daughter of John A. Craven, of Randolph.

In Richmond county, on the evening of the 28th of November, by the Rev. N. T. Bowdon, Rev. A. McQUEEN and Miss FLORA NICHOLSON, daughter of D. B. Nicholson, Esq.

In St. Matthew's Church, Hillsborough, on the 8th inst., by Rev. M. A. Curtis, D. D., Mr. DANIEL H. HAMILTON to Miss FRANCES GRAY ROULHAC, all of Hillsborough.

In Robeson county, Dec'r 1st, by Rev. Hector McLean, Mr. DUNCAN B. McLAUCHLIN to Miss MARGARET F. McLEAN, daughter of the late Archibald McLean.

In Harnett county, Nov'r 15, by Rev. Jas. B. Long, Mr. WM. J. LONG, of Chatham, and Miss JENNETTE B. SEXTON, eldest daughter of Wm. Sexton, Esq.

In Wilmington, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. M. B. Grier, M. MacINNIS, Esq., of that town, and SARAH E., eldest daughter of Capt. B. G. Bates, formerly of Springfield, Mass.

On the 7th inst., by Rev. James Sinclair, Mr. WILLIAM STUBBS, of Marlborough, S. C., to Miss Q. E. WALLACE, of Richmond county, N. C.

DIED,

In Bladen County, 24 Dec'r., Mrs. DORCAS SHIPMAN, consort of the late Daniel Shipman, and daughter of John Wingate, aged 69 years.

Town papers please copy.

In Wilmington, on the 11th inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs. EMILY, wife of Mr. Zeno H. Greene, aged about 35 years.

Opposition Meeting in Craven.—A portion of the Opposition party of Craven held a meeting at the Court House last evening. The meeting was largely attended and was addressed by Rufus Barringer, J. H. Haughton and C. C. Clark. A series of Resolutions were passed and delegates appointed to attend a Convention at Raleigh to nominate a candidate for Governor. Jno. H. Nelson, Esq., presided and Alex. Justice, Esq., acted as Secretary.—*Newbern Progress.*

Sons of Temperance.—Meeting of the Grand Division.—The fourteenth annual session of the Grand Division convened in this City on the 7th instant. Quite a large delegation was in attendance from Camden County, in the East, to Buncombe county in the West.

The Report of the Grand Scribe presents an encouraging increase in our Order in North Carolina during the past year. He makes the following figures:

No. of working Divisions,	125
" " Initiations during past year,	1,986
" " Expulsions " " "	684
" " Suspensions " " "	258
" " Reinstated " " "	427
Cash paid in Sub. Divisions,	3,854
No. of new Divisions chartered,	26
" " old " revived,	13

The Financial Reports of the Grand Scribe and Grand Treasurer present the monetary affairs of the Grand Division is an encouraging and solvent condition.

The following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Dr. John F. Feard, of Newbern,	G. W. P.
Col. W. M. Grier, of Mecklenburg,	G. W. A.
A. M. Gorman, of Raleigh,	G. Scribe.
W. K. Martin, of Franklin,	G. Treas.
W. D. Trotter, of Greensboro',	G. Con.
J. F. Little, Mecklenburg,	G. Sen.
Rev. R. L. Abernathy, of Burke,	G. Chap.

We close this account with the brief remark, that the harmony and interest manifested by the entire membership, augur well for increased usefulness and prosperity.—*Spirit of the Age.*

Masonic.—The Most Worshipful Grand Master has made the following appointments of subordinate officers:

G. W. Ward, of Jacksonville, Onslow, Right Worthy Deputy Grand Master. Rev. J. F. Speight, Edgecombe, Grand Chaplain. Jas. M. Wynns, Senior Grand Deacon. R. T. Hall, Junior Grand Deacon. M. L. Wriston, Grand Marshal. R. W. Best, Grand Sword Bearer. Ellis Malone, Grand Pursuivant. B. F. Benton, Grand Tyler. Grand Lecturer for the State at large, J. H. Strum, of Oxford.

District Deputy Grand Lecturers.—For the Western District, R. B. Vance. For the Middle District, S. E. Milburn. For the Eastern, Calvin Cox.

District Deputy Grand Masters.—1st District, J. M. Cox; 2d District, Jas. M. Blount; 3d District, D. H. Stephenson; 4th District, Jno. F. Howlett; 5th District, J. McCormick; 6th District, Daniel Coleman; 7th District, A. W. Burton.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Supreme Court.—The Supreme Court of North Carolina commenced its winter Term in this City on Monday last. Chief Justice Pearson and Judges Battle and Manly are in attendance. The oath of office was administered to Judge Manly by the Chief Justice.—*Ral. Standard.*

Hogs.—On Tuesday a drove of 1,500 hogs passed through here. On Friday, a drove of 500 passed along. 7 and 7½ gross, was asked. No sales were made in this neighborhood. Pork is selling from wagons at 7 and 7½, net, but the supply is small.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

"Drummers" Returning to the North.—We learn that one day last week a number of gentlemen employed by Northern mercantile houses to solicit trade in the Southern States, met in Baltimore on their way to New York, Philadelphia, and Boston; and while there a number of gentlemen engaged in the same business reached Baltimore on their way South. Consultations were held; the returning "drummers" reported the dull state of trade in the South, and indeed the impossibility of doing any thing for their houses; whereupon they *all* returned home. This is good. Touch the pocket-nerve, fellow-citizens, and the Union may be saved.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Patriotic Movement.—The ladies of Isle of Wight County, Va., have pledged themselves not to use or buy any commodity of merchandize which shall, after a certain period, be obtained north of Mason and Dixon's line. The ladies of Mecklenburg County, N. C., are about to adopt the same resolution.—*Ral. Standard.*

Gen. Scott Returned.—The steamship Atlantic has arrived at New York, from Aspinwall. Gen. Scott has returned from the Pacific. The San Juan question is virtually settled, the island remaining under the joint occupation of both nations.

John Brown's Funeral.—The funeral of John Brown took place at North Elba, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock. The body was borne by six of his neighbors from his own roof to a rock near by, under the shadow of which he had directed it to be laid. The coffin had been previously placed in front of his door step, where his neighbors came in crowds to take a last look. The face was hardly changed, and wore its usual serene expression. Before leaving the house, his favorite hymn, "Blow ye the trumpet—blow," &c., was sung, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Young, of Burlington, Vt., who, with Mr. L. G. Bigelow and two others of that city, had ridden all night to be present. Remarks were then made by J. M. McKim, of Philadelphia, and Wendell Phillips, of Boston, amid the strong emotion and deep sympathy of the family and friends. At the grave Mr. Young quoted Paul's words "I have fought the good fight," &c., and pronounced a benediction.

The crowd slowly and reluctantly left the ground, and the martyr is left in his grave among the hills. So says the despatch from Vermont, announcing the funeral.

Incendiary Documents.—Robert H. Glass, Esq., the postmaster at Lynchburg, Va., has written the following letter to old Greeley, of the Tribune:

POST OFFICE, Lynchburg, Va., Dec. 2, 1859.

MR. HORACE GREELEY: Sir—I hereby inform you that I shall not, in future, deliver from this office the copies of the Tribune which come here, because I believe them to be of that incendiary character which are forbidden circulation alike by the laws of the land, and a proper regard for the safety of society. You will, therefore, discontinue them. Respectfully,

R. A. GLASS, P. M.

THE SPEAKERSHIP—THE RESPONSIBILITY.

On Tuesday last, Mr. McRae of Mississippi was making in the House a speech with at least one good quality—good humor—in which he undertook to demonstrate (as Democratic papers at the South insist) that the 23 Southern Opposition members should vote for Mr. Bocock; that by not doing so they were obstructing the organization; that though it might be true that even with such union they could not elect Mr. Bocock, yet, said he, "what is the advantage to be gained from holding aloof? What is due to our southern constituency? The advantage gained by the union is, that it presents a united sentiment of all political opinions of the South against the Republican party."

The following conversational discussion, taken from the official record, ensued, and will show to the country very plainly where the responsibility rests for the non-organization of the House *by the election of a Southern slaveholder as Speaker:*

Mr. ETHERIDGE. I do not desire to interrupt the current of the gentleman's argument, to which I have listened with interest and pleasure; but I beg leave to make a suggestion, and then to make an inquiry of him. The gentleman states that the Democratic candidate for Speaker is now receiving eighty-eight votes, and then says that on this side of the House we are casting for the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Gilmer] twenty-three votes. We all admit that these two votes united will not elect a Speaker; the tendency of the gentleman's argument is to prove that if they could get ninety-three votes for the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Bocock,] the nominee of the Democratic party, they might, with our assistance, elect him Speaker. That is true; but the figures, up to this time, have demonstrated that they have not been able to cast ninety-three votes for Mr. Bocock, so that, by uniting our vote with theirs, their candidate could be elected. We have been waiting here eight or ten days to ascertain the strength of the respective candidates; and the result has been that there has been no increase in the vote for Mr. Bocock, and none for Mr. Gilmer, the candidate for whom we have voted.

Now, in this connection, I wish to ask this question: Mr. Gilmer has received twenty-three votes; if we can poll twenty-seven, thirty, or more votes for Mr. Gilmer, will the Democratic party come over and help us elect him? Mr. Gilmer is a slaveholder, the owner of nearly one hundred slaves, and I wish to say here, if there is any objection upon the part of the Republican party to voting for him for Speaker because he is a slaveholder, I would like to know it. I am not aware of any such objection. I think that when Mr. Bocock has received enough votes from the Democratic side of the House to show that he can be elected Speaker with the assistance of those who have voted for Mr. Gilmer, it will then be ample time to appeal to the southern Opposition, to ascertain whether they will vote for the Democratic candidate. I do not believe Mr. Bocock can get ninety-three votes. A week's balloting has shown that fact. I know that the southern Opposition can command for Mr. Gilmer, or some other gentleman of their number, more than thirty votes. Now, I ask gentlemen upon the other side if they will come over to the southern Opposition, and help us elect Mr. Gilmer? We have been waiting to see Mr. Bocock's strength. We can show at any time, in my opinion, thirty votes, or more, for the gentleman for whom we have voted, [Mr. Gilmer,] and I desire to know whether gentlemen upon the other side will come over and help us elect him? I ask the question only in that contingency.

Mr. MCRAE. I have heard with satisfaction and pleasure the remarks of the gentleman from Tennessee. The first question I wish to ask him is this, in the spirit of all fairness, whether, when I have shown from the argument which I have made, that although the southern Opposition have some representation upon this floor, they have no power nationally, not having the control of a single State or political organization, whether it is fair to ask ninety men to go over to twenty-three or not? That is the first question.

The next is this: I want to know whether he has yet satisfied me and the Democratic members upon this side, by any vote which has been taken, that any man of his party can get thirty or thirty-five votes? Have the votes shown that? Has the gentleman shown it? He says he does not believe that Mr. Bocock can get ninety-three votes. I have told him that if the whole number of members representing the Democracy upon this floor were here, we should have ninety-three votes. But our candidate has received only eighty-eight votes, but it does not alter the number. Two of our number are not here, Mr. Stallworth, of whom we have heard nothing, and Mr. Brown, who does not vote because, I am told, he is not of age. If they were here, and all our men voted, we should have ninety three, which, with twenty-three southern Opposition, would bring us up to one hundred and sixteen—enough to elect on the last ballot taken. Now, I ask gentlemen of the southern Opposition whether, though having a representation upon this floor, but not the control of a single State, they can accomplish anything as a national organization—if they ought not to join us in the election of a Speaker?

The other question is, how does the gentleman know that Mr. Bocock cannot get ninety-three votes? I say if all the Democratic members were here he would get ninety-three votes, because that is our number of members. Then why does not that gentleman and his friends come over and strengthen us with their twenty-three votes, and throw upon the anti-Lecompton Democrats the responsibility of deciding who shall be Speaker of this House? Again, I ask the gentleman how he can show me that his candidate can get more than twenty-three votes?

Mr. ETHERIDGE. The gentleman puts many questions, and I desire to answer them all very frankly, and yet so briefly as not to interrupt the course of his argument. The gentleman asks me how I know that the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Gilmer] can receive more than the number of votes he has heretofore received. I gave it as my opinion only, and I am very sincere in that belief. We will, I doubt not, establish the fact, whenever the gentleman will promise me that those with whom he is acting will help us in that contingency.

In regard to the number of votes being cast now for Mr. Bocock, I submit to the gentleman if it is fair to ask the southern Opposition to unite on Mr. Bocock, when they are unable, up to this good hour, by the aid of the party spur and the party screw, to bring into his support those anti-Lecompton members who do not renounce affiliation with their party? Every man must know that they cannot cast ninety-three votes for him, for the reason that some members of the Democratic party refuse to vote for Mr. Bocock, and ignore his Democracy. I state it on my responsibility as an individual, that the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Gilmer,] or at least some one of those with whom he acts, could receive at any time more than thirty votes. Now, I submit to the gentleman whether, when we have cast this number of votes for the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Gilmer,] Mr. Bocock's friends will come over, and elect Mr. Gilmer? I again ask the gentleman from Mississippi whether, in his opinion, the gentleman from Virginia can receive ninety-three votes? Will those gentlemen claiming here to be anti-Lecompton Democrats rally around Mr. Bocock in sufficient numbers to give him ninety-three votes? If he can show that then his figures and arguments will have a more solid and enduring basis to rest upon.

Mr. MCRAE. It is a most extraordinary thing that I cannot get anybody to come up right fairly to the question. [Laughter.] It does not matter on which side they are. I have not the pleasure of knowing personally that gentleman. I am not aware that I ever looked into his face before. But I inquired of my colleague [Mr. Lamar] who he was, and I am informed that he is an honorable member from Tennessee by the name of Etheridge. [Laughter.] Well, sir, if the gentleman had made his statement in fairness, he would have remarked that when I spoke of our having ninety-three votes, I excepted two—one gentleman not having been heard from, and the other being too young to vote. Of course, then, we can only get ninety-one votes. But that does not alter the fact in regard to the majority, because, if we had ninety-three votes, we would only require twenty-six from the other side; but with ninety-one votes, we have to get twenty-seven. The fact operates against us.

And that was all! The question cannot fail to present itself to every thinking man: do the Democrats desire that the Republicans shall be beaten?

WM. B. LYNCH'S

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THIS SCHOOL is situated in a moral, healthy, country neighborhood, one mile from Mebanesville Depot on the North Carolina Railroad.

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REFERENCES.—Faculty of the University; A. Wilson, D. D., Melville, N. C.; Wm. J. Bingham & Sons, Oaks, N. C.

WM. B. LYNCH, Principal.

Dec'r 13, 1859. 75-4t

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE COURIER.

THE undersigned will commence, on or about the 16th day of January next, the publication of

A Daily and Weekly Paper

Bearing the above title in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C.

The COURIER will be Democratic in tone and sentiment, and will seek at all times and upon all occasions to guard vigilantly the interests of the South.

It is a difficult task at any time to understand clearly the drift of events, especially when a great crisis is approaching. For some time past we have been familiarizing ourselves with the idea that at a day not far distant we shall have to battle for our interests. Recent events have shown that our opinions were correct, and that we were compelled to defend ourselves from the invader. It can not be denied, although it is relished by no one in this section, that the breach between the North and the South is daily becoming wider. Our duty, then as men, true to our interests, is to gird up ourselves for the contest and be prepared for all eventualities. That it is the duty of every one to do whatever lies in his power to avert this awful disaster, is cheerfully recognized by all classes.

In conducting the COURIER, whatever energy or talent I may possess will be directed towards the perpetuity of the Union and equality of the States, and in maintaining those political principles which have been tested and proven to be the only mode by which the affairs of our country can be properly managed.

Although the particular tenets of the Democratic party will be argued, I will concede to political opponents the prerogative which I claim for myself, and will endeavor to do my duty without giving offence to any one.

The COURIER although a political paper will not be so far misled by politics as to neglect those things which should claim the attention of a public journal. I will endeavor to give the latest Telegraphic and other news, market reports &c., and to keep my readers advised of everything of interest, which transpires from time to time.

The Daily paper will be printed every morning, (Sundays excepted) on new and handsome type, and will contain twenty-four Columns of reading matter. Price per annum $6.00 in advance.

The Weekly Paper will be issued every Saturday Morning at $2.00 per annum in advance. Advertisements will be inserted upon reasonable terms.

ARCH'D. T. BANKS.

Dec. 14th, 1859. 75-4t

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50 CHINA Tea Sets, Gilt and Plain, 20 different styles;
150 prs. China Vases, over 50 patterns;
An assortment of White China Dinner & Tea Ware;
Fancy Articles of China and Glassware for Presents, &c.;

Glass-ware.

1400 Dozen Tumblers;
100 " Goblets;
90 " Wine Glasses;
175 " Glass Dishes, Nappies and Butters;
50 " " Bowls, on stands;
40 " " Jars;
14 " Lanterns;
10 " Lamps, for Kerosene, Fluid, Oil and Lard;

Earthen-ware.

1600 Dozen Plates;
2800 Sets Cups and Saucers;
125 Dozen Dishes;
75 " Pitchers;
175 " Bowls;
200 Ewers and Basins.

The above are of WHITE IRONSTONE CHINA and the usual COMMON WARES. Together with all the smaller articles of China, Glass or Earthen-ware required for complete housekeeping.

950 Looking-Glasses,

All sizes, from 3x1 to 30x17 inches;

53 Silver Plated Casters,

Of 20 patterns, $5 and upwards;

Silver Plated Spoons;

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17 Doz. Britannia Casters;
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300 Dozen, comprising Fine Ivory handle Knives alone
Fine Ivory handle Knives and Forks;
Horn Tip, Ebony, Bone and Cocoa handle, with STEEL Forks;
Superior Carvers, of Rogers's and other good marks;
China Knife Sharpeners, good.

45 Dozen Baskets.

Also, a fine assortment of Tea Trays;
Old Dominion Coffee Pots;
SCISSORS, small embroidery up to Shears;
Planished and Plain and Japanned Tin-ware;
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A variety of other articles useful to House-keepers, too numerous to name here; but all contained in his Catalogue, which he will be pleased to send to all applicants.

These Goods are offered at wholesale or retail, at prices which ought to please.

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Sept. 27 52itJ1

Bacon! Bacon!!

10,000 LBS. superior WESTERN SIDES. Just received and for sale by

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BOWMAN & MURCHISON,

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NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

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COTTON.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The cotton crop of 1858–9 as far as sent to market amounted to 3,851,481 bales, being 737,519 bales greater than that of 1857–8, 911,962 greater than the crop of 1856–7, and 323,636 greater than the crop of 1855–6, which was the largest crop ever made, previously to the last year. The crop for the current year (1859–60) is now estimated at from 4,000,000 to 4,350,000 bales. Our own impression, from information, is that the prospect is fair for a crop of 4,250,000 bales, the receipt to be divided something as follows: New Orleans and Memphis 2,050,000 bales; Mobile 780,000 bales; Texas 250,000 bales; Atlantic ports and Florida 1,170,000 bales. The picking season has been one of the most favorable ever known, especially in the Southwestern States, where, notwithstanding the late beginning, there were more fine picking days up to 1st inst. than were counted to the first of January of the previous year. It is also not a little remarkable, considering the extraordinary crop, and the consequent difficulty in obtaining sufficient labor to do it justice in preparation for market, that it is of better quality, and thus far has reached market in better order than for many previous years. This is true of all sections. But the Upland cottons show the greatest improvement. The Atlantic States have sent forward the best staple, in the finest order, which has come from that section in many seasons. And of all the upland cottons, that from South Carolina shows the most improvement, not only in appearance, but in length of fibre, and actual value to the consumer. The fine weather has, no doubt, contributed to this improvement, but it is chiefly owing, as we understand, to the greater care taken in the cultivation, and especially to the attention given to manuring and preparing the soil. Many have feared that the great demand for cotton and the facilities for rapid sales, were rendering the planters careless and slovenly in the cultivation of their fields, and the sanded cottons have been pointed at to confirm that theory. It is therefore with heightened gratification that we call the public attention to the improved appearance of the cotton crop for the current year. There will undoubtedly be some poor and dirty cotton sent forward later in the season, when the gleanings of the field are collected, but the average must be far above the quality of the previous year, while at the same time the quantity is largely increased. The receipts of cotton at all the ports are (in round numbers) 1,750,000 bales, against 1,493,000 bales to the same date of the last year, showing an increase of over 250,000 bales.

The prices have been wonderfully sustained, when the enormous production is carefully considered. This has been owing in part to the great abundance of capital at low rates of interest, and in part to the increased consumption of this great staple, and the prospect of continued prosperity to the great spinning interest on both continents. For the year ending June 30th, 1856, the highest monthly average price of middling upland at New York was 11¼c., the lowest was 9¼c, and the yearly average was 10¾ cents. For the succeeding year (1856–7) the highest monthly average was 14½c, the lowest 11¼c, and the yearly average 12½ cents. For the year next succeeding (1857–8) the highest monthly average was 15½, the lowest 9¾, and the yearly average 12½ cents. For the last fiscal year, 1858–9, the highest monthly average was 13¾, the lowest 11¾, and the yearly average 12¼c, the market having been steadier than for either of the preceding three years. The lowest prices have usually been reached during the winter months, but this has not been without exceptions. The present current price for middling uplands in this market is 11¾, and it has not yet been found necessary to store the receipts to any considerable extent to sustain prices. If the crop is as large as we have estimated it, the value, at the export price of last year, would be upwards of two hundred and twenty million dollars, nearly all of which would be available to the Southern planter as his gross cash income. The actual value of the portion of the crop exported to foreign ports during the last fiscal year, is given in the Custom House returns at $161,434,923, no mean sum to be counted in the balance of trade, when the total imports were less than three hundred and forty million dollars. Unless there should be some unexpected depression in prices, the value exported during the current year will show an increase even upon that large total. Taken as a whole, the cotton interest was never in a more prosperous condition.

Congressional Debates.—The great charm of the proceedings now going on at Washington lies in the fact that nothing which occurs has any connection with anything which went before. On Monday, for instance, Mr. Kellogg said all his friends wanted to have a ballot for Speaker, and that in the meantime he would himself examine the condition of things, both at the North and the South; whereupon Mr. Maynard said the galleries were disorderly, and suggested that the oldest member be appointed Chairman of the House *pro tem.*; but this Mr. Stewart violently opposed, inasmuch as Sherman had recommended Helper's book, and he would not vote for the plurality rule, and the "Union meetings" amounted to nothing, and all sections had rights in the Territories under the Dred Scott decision. At this point Mr. Kilgore desired to know if Mr. Stewart would rise in insurrection if a Republican were elected President, and put other questions which he (Kilgore) was ready to answer for Sherman. This caused Mr. Haskin, of New York, to remark that the editor of the Constitution was an Englishman, and that the Administration had treated him badly. Mr. Florence then said that there were no frauds committed in the Pennsylvania Navy-yard. Upon this Mr. Hickman vindicated his own conduct in the year 1858, and Mr. Gartrell, of Georgia, inquired who was to prevent the Union from being dissolved.

We do not profess to give in this summary all that these gentlemen said, but the leading points were unquestionably about as coherent as the above, and quite as creditable to the good sense of the body in which this remarkable debate occurred. Congress is at present just the place for any man to say what will nowhere else be listened to, and to ventilate topics which anywhere out of Congress would be voted a bore. If the election of the Speaker be postponed much longer we shall have a full and explicit account of every member's opinion of himself and his views touching the state of the country, the character and antecedents of his principal enemies, and the life and times of John Brown.—*N. Y. Times.*

Telegraph and Newspaper Enterprise.—Mr. Charles Mr. Stebbins and his associates of the Western Union Telegraph Company have commenced the construction of a telegraph from St. Louis to San Francisco. The line on the eastern end has been completed for nearly 300 miles west of St. Louis, and on the western about 250 miles from San Francisco. This enterprise is under the patronage of the New York Associated Press, together with other presses in the Atlantic States, and the San Francisco Bulletin and the Sacramento Union.

Something better than big words.—* * ** In a word, the true policy of the South is the adoption, as near as our circumstances will allow, of the old Whig doctrine of protecting and sustaining our own workshops and mechanics, instead of those from abroad.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The general subject of conversation at present is the probability of a war between France and England. The possibility of a rupture between England and France, if not the probability of such an event, comes immediately home to the Englishman's bosom and pockets. The newspapers, from the Times to the most diminutive weekly penny or half-penny journal of a remote country village, discourse largely and loudly upon the subject. "To arms, to arms!" is the cry.

We have a long array of figures before us, which show that, in 1804, when Napoleon the First denounced Great Britain and thundered forth his hostile intentions, and published long lists of the gunboats and the troops with which he was about to invade this country, the people rose almost as one man to repel the insolent bravado, and three hundred and eighty thousand men formed themselves in England and Scotland into cavalry and artillery companies and infantry regiments to defend their country. And now, in 1859, when the present ruler of France professes great regard for the friendship and alliance of England, and has never breathed a threat against the country, so far as is known, but who has lately checked both press and people for intemperate and unfriendly comment upon her policy and her proceedings, but who has certainly carried out both his military and his naval preparations to an extent which would enable him to become a most powerful and dangerous enemy to England, should he have the inclination, the commendable and earnest "amor patriæ" of John Bull has caused the young and active men of almost every city, town, and hamlet to enroll themselves as defenders of their native land. The rifle, in its most improved shape, is now the favorite weapon, and we are told that in a few weeks more than half a million of young and active Englishmen, Welshmen and Scotchmen will be perfecting themselves in the use of that deadly weapon. As an Englishman we rejoice in this patriotic exhibition, not because we believe either Napoleon III. or any other probable or even possible enemy contemplates an invasion of the sea-girt isle, but because we feel convinced that the long peace which, with one brief exception, England has enjoyed since 1815, had lulled the nation into a state of false security, and had led to the neglect of her proper defences both along her coasts and in the extent and quality of her navy.

London Cor. Nat. Intelligencer.

Judge Douglas.—There was a rumor, the other day, that Mr. Douglas had visited the President, and that personal relations between them had been restored to the *status quo ante* the Lecompton war. But that is not true. The greatest degree of hostility prevails between the Illinois Senator and the President. But Mr. Douglas has recently declared that he will support the Democratic Charleston nominee.

Mr. Douglas had intended to pass the winter in Florida on account of his health, and was to have left the city for the South to-day. But his physicians now say that the change is unnecessary, and that Mr. Douglas will soon be able to take his seat in the Senate. He wishes to do this as soon as he is able, to meet all the attacks which are certainly to be made upon his popular sovereignty doctrines.—*Wash. Cor. Jour. of Com.*

Good.—Mr. Adrain, a Douglas Democrat from New Jersey, said in the course of a speech in the House on Tuesday:—"I tell you, sir, that there is not a man in my district—I go further, I do not think that there is a man in my State, not one, I believe, who approves of that unlawful invasion. John Brown had no right to go there, and, I say, that every northern man who goes into a southern State to interfere with the just rights of southern men, ought to be served in just the same way that Brown has been served. [Applause.] I tell you, my friends, although applause in the gallery may be improper, yet, as there has been applause heretofore, I tell you, my countrymen, who fill the galleries, that you cannot applaud a better sentiment than that one, that the people of these sovereign States must mind their own business and keep their hands off the rights and institutions of other States. [Renewed applause in the galleries.] That is the only way in which we can have peace. It is the only way by which the Union of this country can be preserved."

Life and Letters of Irving.—A memoir of Mr. Irving may in due time be expected. His entire manuscripts and correspondence were left in the hands of Pierre M. Irving, who is admirably adapted to the task. Such a memoir will afford early sketches of New York society, and the first attempts of American literature; it will bring out the details of Mr. Irving's life when abroad, and his social intercourse with the master-minds of Europe. And it may explain the magic of that power which subdued the ferocious criticism of London and Edinburgh. At the time of Mr. Irving's first publication in England, the reviewer's den was as surrounded with the bones of American authors, as Doubting Castle was with those of the pilgrims; but old Ebony became tamed by the Western Orpheus, and relaxing his teeth, explained himself by a figure from Comus: "The genius of Mr. Irving has smoothed the raven down of *censure* till it smiled." Such a volume the public will look for with eagerness and read with delight.—*Albany Journal.*

Neglect of the Elective Franchise.—Mr. Cushing in his great National speech in Boston on the 8th, asserted the remarkable fact that in the State of Massachusetts "more than one half of the registered voters do obstinately and persistently refuse to exercise the elective franchise," the most precious right of freemen!

Another Brown.—An unfortunate youth in Quincy, Mass., aged about 14 years, who bears the name of John Brown, was lately tried by his companions for treason and sentenced to be hung. He was placed upon a barrel, and a rope, suspended from the limb of a tree, was passed under his arms. At the appointed time the barrel was kicked from under him, and the rope slipped and caught him by the neck. Had not a woman rushed out and cut the rope with a carving knife the boy would doubtless have met with as tragical an end as his prototype, with far less of notoriety.

Kentucky Slaves.—The number of slaves in Kentucky, in 1840, was 165,817; in 1858, 207,559; in 1859, 208,635. Increase during the last year, 1,076.

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,

DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.

Dec. 16, 1859. 76*1y

Supreme Court.—The following gentlemen have been admitted to the practice of the law in the County Courts of this State: W. M. Hammond, Anson; B. F. Simmons, Troy, N. C.; W. M. Norman, Surry; R. T. Bennet, Anson; A. S. Hinton, Marion, Ala.; J. H. Maxwell, Surry; J. J. Hunt, Calhoun, Ga.; J. W. Rogers, Arkansas; E. C. Brabbell, Scuppernong, N. C.; B. C. Manly, Raleigh, Wm. Adams, Greensboro'; E. W. Kennedy, Salem; Francis D. Koonce, Onslow; L. E. Satterthwaite, Pitt; A. D. McLean, Harnett; J. K. Lassiter, Sampson; H. T. Jordan, Person; C. E. Parish, Hillsboro'; T. C. Singeltary, Pitt; S. L. Robertson, Charlotte; Thomas Cowan, Wilmington; K. J. Braddy, Edgecombe; D. J. McGuire, Halifax; A. J. Hale, Randolph; W. J. Rasberry, Snow Hill, Greene.

And the following have obtained license to practice in the Superior Courts: Theo. H. Hill, Wake; L. D. Starke, F. M. Charles, Francis Vaughn, Jas. W. Hinton, Pasquotank; Thomas M. Hill, C. W. Spruill, E. H. Plummer, Peter E. Spruill, Warren; Henry Mullins, Cumberland; J. W. Payne, Guilford; J. R. Bulla, Randolph; James A. Wright, New Hanover; H. C. Jones, Jr., Rowan; Nathaniel Allen, W. J. Walker, Washington; G. W. Blount, Nash; G. M. Patterson, G. H. Gregory, L. W. Howard, T. S. Kenan, Duplin; and Jacob T. Brown.—*Ral. Stand.*

Bank of North Carolina.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this institution was held in this city on Thursday last.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting on the subject of branches and agencies, reported, recommending a branch at Newbern, a branch at Salisbury, and an agency at Goldsborough. The stockholders unanimously concurred with the Committee, and passed a resolution directing the branches and agency to be established. It is expected they will go into operation about the 1st of February.

A committee consisting of Messrs. G. W. Mordecai, B. F. Moore, D. M. Barringer, Alfred Jones, and E. J. Erwin was appointed to take into consideration the subject of branches and agencies at other points, and report to the next meeting of the stockholders in June, 1860.—*Ib.*

North Carolina Conference.—The first day, Wednesday last, was occupied in the appointment of committees and the passage of characters. The Bishop announced that he had laid over the character of Rev. D. B. Nicholson, because he had heard that there were complaints. This alludes to the charge to be brought against Mr. Nicholson by Rev. W. Carter, and is another trial growing out of the Deems and Smith difficulty. On Thursday, reports from Conference Schools were received, and examinations of Deacons and Probationers had. Nothing has yet occurred of special interest.

The Western Extension.—We are gratified in being able to state that this important State work is now in a fair way of being rapidly pushed forward. The requisite amount of stock has been subscribed for constructing the second Section of the road, which extends from Morganton west about 43 miles, and contracts have been awarded accordingly for the entire section.

The mountain portion of this section has been awarded to Messrs. Crockford & Malone, gentlemen of long and successful experience in work of that character.

The remainder of the work has been awarded to citizen contractors, among whom are Messrs. Avery, McKesson, Patton and others, whose character for energy and perseverance needs no comment.

The contractors will enter upon the prosecution of the work immediately.

We congratulate all interests involved in this great work, but more especially do we congratulate our brethren of the "far West." Day is beginning to dawn upon them after a long and cheerless night. Much credit is due to Mr. Pearson, President of the Company, and to Maj. Turner, Chief Engineer, for the energy they have exhibited in this matter. And we may safely say that the spirit thrown into the work by the enterprize of Chas. F. Fisher, Esq., has stimulated the stockholders to engage in the enterprize. If we had more *work* and less croaking and straining after office and political capital, our State would be much the better for it.—*Salisbury Banner.*

Commissioners Election.—At the election held yesterday for Commissioners of Town, the vote cast was very small, amounting to only 271, all told. The former Commissioners were all re-elected, with the exception of Geo. W. Davis, Esq., who declined on account of ill-health. O. G. Parsley, Esq., was put on the "Old Board Ticket" in place of Mr. Davis.—*Wil. Jour.*

Casualty.—We learn that a young man by the name of D. S. Perry, residing in the neighborhood of White Hall, Bladen county, was killed on Thursday last by the falling of a limb from a tree which he was cutting down, the limb fracturing his scull, thereby causing death in a few hours.

Wilmington Herald.

Stealing a Slave.—J. W. Daniel of Brunswick co., has been arrested and lodged in the Jail at Conwayboro', S. C. upon the charge of running off a slave, the property of another person; with the intention of selling him and pocketing the proceeds. The negro was the property of Mr. Augustus Miller, of Bladen, and had been harbored by Daniel for over a year.—*Wil. Herald.*

1859.

JAS. N. SMITH,

Chemist and Druggist,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

American, French and English Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals; Garden and Field Seeds; Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Liquors; Oils, Paints and Varnishes; Window Glass; Glassware; Fine Soaps; Fine Hair & Tooth Brushes; Paint Brushes; Surgical and Dental Instruments, and Fancy Articles.

With all the Patent or Proprietary Medicines of the day

Fayetteville, N. C.

Nov'r 8, 1859 65itf

W. N. TILLINGHAST

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

EVERY Scale is warranted to be correct. Hay, Coal, or other large Scales not on hand, will be ordered at the lowest prices.

Sept 1 45i-

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1859 81ilypd

LATER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, ME., Dec. 16, 1859.

The Nova Scotian has arrived at this port, with dates from Liverpool to the 30th ult.

The European Congress will meet early in January. It is uncertain whether England will join.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30.—Cotton—Market closed nominally unchanged. Previous quotations barely maintained. Breadstuffs.—All qualities have slightly declined.

New-Haven Union Meeting.—The perpetuity of the Confederacy would be secure did it depend upon the enthusiasm of the Union Meeting of the citizens of New Haven which assembled on Wednesday evening, under a call issued irrespective of party. The largest public hall in the place was crowded to overflowing, and the patriotism of many had to find vent in the bitter cold of the open air, and even then their ardor appeared to be by no means cooled. The call for the meeting was originated and signed by men of all parties. The entire Press of New Haven indorsed the ostensible object of the meeting, though the Republican journals evidently feared that no effort would be made to make political capital for somebody—nobody knew whom. There were about 3,000 signers to the call, including the names of the most prominent citizens of the city.

Among the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, we find:

5th. That we tender to the State of Virginia our congratulations that by the energy of the proper authorities the law has been upheld, and the country spared the consummation of so monstrous a design, and we add our confidence that should the time ever come when the physical force of this State shall be needed to repel or suppress an invasion upon their person or sovereignty, it will be most promptly and cordially given.

2d. That the Constitution of the United States is the bond of our political union; as citizens of Connecticut we are sworn to support it, and as citizens of the United States, acknowledging the wisdom and justice of its provisions, an equally high obligation is imposed upon us faithfully and unreservedly to fulfil all its requirements, and honestly to carry into execution the laws made in pursuance thereof.

SENATOR WILSON ON THE UNION MOVEMENTS.—The Washington Correspondent of the New York Times writes of last Tuesday's discussion in the Senate:—

"The deepest feeling characterized the debate in Congress to-day. Mr. Clay's speech was listened to with profound attention, and his appeal to Northern Senators to realize and appreciate dangers which now threaten the Union, made an evident impression on that body. Senator Wilson persisted in ridiculing the Union movements at the North, and declared that Massachusetts would give fifty thousand majority for Republican doctrines, whatever might be the consequence to which they would lead."

The Brownsville Troubles.—The news from the Rio Grande does not justify the anticipation which had been formed that Cortinas and his followers would be soon expelled from the limits of Texas. It appears, on the contrary, that he is stronger than ever. The Rangers who went out to attack him were defeated, with some loss, and compelled to retreat to Brownsville. The town is still beleaguered by the enemy, and it is the opinion there that not less a force than five hundred men will suffice for its relief. Cortinas is strongly entrenched in the vicinity and bids defiance to the authorities.

Election of U. S. Senator.—The Legislature of Texas have elected Mr. Wigfall, regular Democrat, United States Senator, by two majority over Gen. Sam Houston.

NORTH CAROLINA,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Clerk and Master's Office, Asheboro', December 15th, 1859.

WHEREAS William S. Marsh has filed in the Office of the Clerk and Master in Equity of said County, his bill of complaint against George Baldwin, Henry B. Elliott, and others, and it is made to appear by the affidavit of the plaintiff, that said Elliott is not an inhabitant of this State, and the said W. S. Marsh prays that said Elliott be notified of the pendency of said bill by publication for six weeks in some newspaper published in this State.—It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Elliott personally to be and appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Randolph, at the Court House in Asheboro', on the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex parte as to him.

Witness, J. Worth, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office in Asheboro', this 15th Dec., 1859.

76*6t] J. WORTH, C. M. E.

20 NEGROES TO HIRE.

ON Tuesday the 3d day of January next, at the family residence, eight miles North of Fayetteville, I will hire out for Twelve Months, the Negroes belonging to the minor heirs of C. Hargrove, dec'd. A number of them are good Turpentine and Farm hands.

Terms made known on the day of hiring.

JOHN P. McLEAN, Guardian.

Dec. 14. 75-1tsw3t

Notice.

ALL persons are forbidden against hunting or otherwise trespassing upon the lands I bought of Miss Ann Shaw, as they are now enclosed and considered private property. The law will be enforced if this thing is persisted in.

Persons having cattle at large within my enclosure are requested to take them out immediately.

C. G. WRIGHT.

Dec'r 15, 1859. 75-2t

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned has this day associated with himself in the Drug and Apothecary business, Mr. HENRY R. HORNE. The business will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of SAM'L J. HINSDALE & CO.

S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec 7, 1859 73-

LANDRETH'S SEEDS.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a large and fresh supply of

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS,

comprising nearly every variety,—from the celebrated Gardens of David Landreth & Son,—which he offers at wholesale or retail.

Landreth's RURAL REGISTER AND ALMANAC (1860) for gratuitous distribution.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Dec'r 1, 1859 71tf

S. J. HINSDALE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS,

DYE-WOODS & DYE-STUFFS,

Oils, Paints and Painters' Articles,

VARNISHES,

Window Glass and Putty, Glassware, Perfumery, Fine Soaps, Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes, Paint Brushes, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses and Supporters of all kinds, Spices, Snuffs, Manufactured Tobacco, all the Patent or Proprietary Medicines of the Day, Superior Inks, Pure Wines and Brandies for Medicinal Purposes, Fancy Articles, &c.

S. J. HINSDALE. H. R. HORNE.

Dec 7, 1859 73-

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 19, 1859.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—In commenting recently on the Union meetings at the North, we admitted their gratifying character as far as they go, but regretted that they do not go far enough, that they have not the power—indeed we cannot say that they indicate the disposition—to do justice to the South by securing the solemn constitutional right to have fugitives returned, and to put a stop to the incessant stealing from the South, which has so long been countenanced and encouraged by the North. In the debate in the Senate on Tuesday last, we have a melancholy verification of our belief on this point. Mr. Clay of Alabama, who spoke with unusual courtesy and calmness, and with more ability than might have been looked for, called attention to the repeated declarations of Northern Senators, that they will observe and maintain all the constitutional rights of the South; and then, after reciting the bitter things spoken by Northern Senators—(and among them the remark of Gov. Chase of Ohio, two years ago, "I do not wish the slave emancipated because I love him, but because I hate his master—I hate slavery—I hate a man that will own a slave,")—he asked,

"Where is the Senator of the Republican party, who, in his place, will get up and say that he thinks it is the duty of the Legislature of the State which he represents, by legislation, to prevent these predatory incursions into southern States, and the kidnapping, stealing, and running off of our slaves? Where is one who condemns it, and will say that his State ought to suppress these unfriendly and hostile acts. I pause for a reply. Not one. All would encourage these depredations upon our property, at least by non-action. All admit, by their silence, that their Legislatures are right to discountenance, to discourage, and to destroy that institution, as far as they dare do."

Not one Senator of the Republican party to be found to condemn this stealing, and to advise his State to arrest it! Not one!!

Mr. Clay went on to show that the Legislatures of New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Maine, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, and doubtless other States, had not been satisfied with mere inaction, a mere refusal to do their duty, but had actually passed laws to nullify the fugitive law, by punishing those who might venture to assist in executing it. And again he called upon Senators to rise and say if they disapproved of such hostile legislation? Again all were silent. He asked,

"Will not one Senator from either of those States declare, in the presence of the American Senate, and proclaim to the American people, his disapproval of those acts? Will none here admit that they are, as they certainly are, gross infractions of the Federal Constitution and inexcusable abuses of rights solemnly guarantied by that instrument to the South? I pause for a reply. Not one! And yet you proclaim in our hearing, boldly, and with apparant frankness and sincerity, that your party tries and intends to observe and maintain all the constitutional rights of the South. Can you make us believe it in the face of these acts? Do you think you can persuade us to credit your assertions, when I ask you here to condemn, to disapprove, in any terms you may please, these acts of your Legislatures, and you sit mute, and, by your silence, acknowledge that they express your principles and your sentiments? Where is the Senator on that side of the Chamber, who, if summoned by a legally authorized officer of the Government, either State or Federal, to assist in the recapture or the rendition of a fugitive slave, would do so? I venture to say there is not one—not one."

Subsequently, during Mr. Clay's speech, Mr. Doolittle of Wisconsin, apparently anxious to break the force of this exposure, interrupted him to say,

"That the Constitution of the United States, construed properly, gives to the Congress of the United States no power to pass a fugitive slave law. The Constitution of the United States simply inhibits the States from discharging from service the fugitive who may be held by the laws of the State from which he escapes."

To which Mr. Clay replied,

"Mr. President, I shall enter into no constitutional argument with the Senator respecting the fugitive slave act of 1859, or that of 1793; but his Legislature has never passed any act for the rendition of fugitive slaves, and will the Senator say here that he would advise his Legislature, in the absence of any congressional legislation upon the subject, to pass a law for the punishment of stealing or robbery of our negroes, and providing for their rendition? Would he advise his party and the people of the State he represents, to pass such an act? He, too, is silent. He would not do it. What a bare mockery of our rights, what a sheer pretense of regard for your constitutional obligations, to tell us that you will violate the fugitive slave law because you do not regard it as constitutional, and yet at the same time, to admit that you will pass no act by your State Legislatures to maintain that Constitution and to vindicate our rights, solemnly guarantied by your fathers and ours in that instrument!"

Had we not reason for saying that the Union meeting resolutions fall short of what the South has a right to expect, not to say demand? If Great Britain were to capture one of our merchantmen on the high seas, (to say nothing of entering one of our own seaports and capturing one,) it would be a cause of war, and war would certainly follow, if reparation were not promptly made, though the ship and her cargo might not be worth a thousand dollars. Yet here are our fellow citizens, bound to us by every constitutional and social tie, coming into Southern territory, not once but a thousand times, and carrying off, not thousands but millions of Southern property, and there is neither reparation nor attempt at or offer of reparation, but mere empty declarations of devotion to the Union and that "they will observe and maintain all the constitutional rights of the South," —their *laws* in the mean time punishing any attempt to maintain those rights.

We have always been earnest friends to the Union. We do not see the process by which it is to be dissolved. Nor do we anticipate any good, but on the contrary unmixed evil,) to either section by dissolution. But is it not apparent that all evil will be braved rather than such a state of things be tolerated? Union men like ourselves cannot plead for Union, as we desire to do, and would do if we could see something more than words proceed from the North.

ANTI-ABOLITION MOVEMENTS.—The Pledge of "The Anti-Abolitionist Association" is in circulation at Richmond, Va., and has already been signed by a number of business men of standing and influence. The object of this association is to discriminate against Northern merchants, manufacturers, &c., who are abolitionists, that is, who seek to break down and make war upon the constitutional rights of the South in matters connected with the slavery question. People in all parts of the Southern States are invited to form similar associations.

The leading points of the Pledge are embraced in the following extracts:

"Determined no longer to hold intercourse of trade or otherwise, knowingly, with avowed enemies and revilers, We, the undersigned, citizens of Richmond, and others, Resolve and Agree one with another, under no circumstances, and through no temptation of profit, to sell, buy from, deal with, or employ, knowingly, from this time forward, any person known, or generally reputed, to be an Abolitionist:

"Or knowingly to buy from any person whatever goods of any kind, known or believed to be manufactured by, purchased from, or belonging to, wholly or in part, any one so esteemed:

"And to direct our agents and factors every where throughout the Union, to have no dealings, on our account, with any such persons, or any such goods."

In Richmond, Va., a few evenings ago, a large social "homespun party" was given by a lady, at which upwards of a hundred of the most fashionable ladies and gentlemen were present, every one of whom was dressed in whole or in part in Virginia manufactures. The ladies dresses were all home made, the gentlemen had all one or more articles of garment of home make. The Whig says of the ladies,—

"It was wonderful to see how the plain homespun became them. We were particularly struck with the effect which gas light and a little trimming produces upon the commonest white cotton osnaburgs and flannel. Only by the closest inspection would the eye be convinced that this rough, coarse stuff was not the finest crape Cashmere of a delicate cream color. Nor were the blue and the brown homespun plaids less becoming to the fair wearers than the osnaburgs. Not an article of jewelry was to be seen anywhere, not an artificial flower or ornament of any kind. Even the laces were made at home, of ordinary cotton."

The Whig adds that these dresses are not to be worn at parties alone, but in the street, at church, and at home.

Fifty-seven of the oldest leading Firms in Charleston, in fourteen various branches of wholesale business, have published a Card to the Merchants of the South and Southwest, assuring them, in view of the present excited state of the country, of ample facilities to supply goods of direct importation, on as favorable terms, both as to price and credit, as the merchants of any city in the Union. That is the proper mode of procedure. Whenever any thing *can be*, it *should be*, made or bought at home, in the South, among friends.

At Wilson Superior Court Judge Saunders charged the Grand Jury strongly on the subject of incendiary books, pamphlets, papers, &c., and referred particularly to the fact that the present Governor of New York and a number of members of Congress are contributors to a fund to print and circulate a book of that character in the Southern States. If so circulated, all these persons are liable, by the laws of North Carolina, to "be imprisoned, put in the pillory, and whipped at the discretion of the court; and for the second offence shall suffer death." (See Revised Code, pages 205-6.) The Judge informed the Jury that it was their duty to present offenders against this law, the duty of magistrates and other officers to see that offenders be brought to justice, and of postmasters to see that no such pamphlets be given out for circulation.

In response to this charge the Grand Jury returned a long presentment, specifying the offences against the rights of the South, calling for a strict enforcement of the law, for the re-organization and disciplining of the militia, and, in case of th circulation in this State of a single copy of the incendiary book recommended by the aforesaid Governor and Congressmen, that Gov. Ellis demand the said Governor, &c., that he and they may be brought to trial. The Jury conclude with an invocation to their fellow citizens carefully to obey the law, and a declaration of their continued devotion to the Union, &c., &c. It is signed by 17 Jurors.

An immense meeting was held at Newbern on Thursday last, at which D. K. McRae and C. C. Clark, Esqrs., made eloquent speeches, and a large number of gentlemen enrolled their names as members of volunteer companies, and liberal subscriptions were made to sustain them.

DIRECT TRADE.—One packet ship has been purchased at Richmond, Va., and is now loading for Liverpool.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—In the House of Representatives, on Friday last, Mr. Mullins withdrew his resolution, heretofore published, and Mr Memminger offered four on federal matters, which were unanimously adopted and sent to the Senate. The first calls for a Southern Convention; the second requires the resolutions to be sent to the Southern Governors with an earnest request that delegates be sent to the Convention; the third, a special commission to communicate them to Virginia with South Carolina's "cordial sympathy" and "earnest desire to unite with them in a measure of defence;" fourth, appropriates $100,000 for military preparations.

THE EXECUTIONS.—The four Harper's Ferry prisoners were duly executed on Friday last. On the previous day Cook and Coppie got out of jail, but were recaptured.

On Friday, Gov. Willard arrived at Charlestown, with Hon. D. W. Voorhees, Dr. A. C. Stanton, and Mrs. Stanton, of Indiana, and Mrs. R. C. Crowley of New York. Mrs. Stanton and Mrs. Crowley are Capt. Cook's sisters, and Gov. Willard and Dr. Stanton his brothers-in-law.

They had a long interview with Cook, and then the ladies, by advice of Gov. Willard, returned to their homes.

THE DAILY PRESS is the title of a paper which Mr. R. H. Whitaker of the Democratic Press proposes to issue at Raleigh in January next, at $6 per annum in advance.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, John Letcher, John Brown, Helper and the "irpressible conflict" were discussed at length, after which Mr. Trumbull's amendment to Mr. Mason's Harper's Ferry Resolutions was voted down, 32 to 22—(the amendment called for an investigation of a "Kansas outrage.") Mr. Mason's resolutions were then unanimously adopted. (They have already appeared in the Observer.)

On Thursday, the following committee was appointed to inquire into the Harper's Ferry affair. Messrs. Mason, Davis, Collamer, Fitch and Doolittle.

Rev. Dr. Gurley was elected Chaplain, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, Mr. McRae concluded his speech, and then the 4th ballot for Speaker was had, without result. Mr. Sherman received 108 votes; Mr. Bocock 86; Mr. Gilmer 22; scattering 11. A rambling discussion succeeded until the adjournment.

On Thursday, Mr. Vallandigham concluded his speech. He said he would give the South the fugitive slave law, the right of property in the territories, and whatever else the Constitution insures to them.

Mr. Crawford made an onslaught upon fanaticism and concluded by saying that he spoke the sentiments of the democracy of Georgia, and that they would never submit to the inauguration of a Republican President, and for himself, he was for independence—now and for ever.

Two votes were taken for Speaker, and both resulted as follows: Sherman 110; Bocock 85; Gilmer 18. The remainder of the votes were scattering. Necessary to a choice 114.

Messrs. Haskin, Hickman and Schwartz, Northern Democrats, went over to Sherman. Adjourned.

On Friday, the House unanimously adopted a resolution conferring full power upon the Clerk to preserve order.

Messrs. Bonham of S. C., and Sims of Ky., made "Southern Rights" speeches in favor of dissolution of the Union in case Seward or one of his tribe be elected President.

The fifth vote for Speaker was had: Sherman 96, Bocock 86, Gilmer 36. Mr. Gilmer then withdrew his name, nominated Mr. Boteler of Virginia in his place, and

The sixth vote was had: Sherman 111, Bocock 88, Boteler 25. (Mr. B. received one Southern Democratic vote; that of Mr. Dejarnette of the Richmond, Va. District.)

In withdrawing his name, Mr. Gilmer said he desired to express his thanks, not only to those of his own political party, but to gentlemen of other parties with whom he very much disagreed on one single point, for the high compliment they had paid him in giving him their votes. With the leave of the House he would put in nomination for Speaker Hon. Alex. R. Boteler, and he thought if the Democratic side were willing to show a spirit corresponding to that which had just been manifested they might in the next ballot succeed in electing a Speaker.

WHAT PARTY IS RESPONSIBLE?—The Southern Democratic papers abound with imputations upon the Southern opposition Members of Congress for not voting with the Democrats for a Democratic Speaker, and thus, as they say, preventing the election of Sherman. We have asked, again and again, what right they have to expect aid from those whom they have incessantly vilified and continue to vilify? To this we get no answer: none can be given. But some of them, viz: the Charlotte Democrat and the Raleigh Press, even go so far as to say that if the Southern Opposition would vote with the Democrats, Bocock would be elected; thus by some Democratic arithmetic peculiar to themselves, pretending that 88 and 23, in all 111, would be a majority of 231.

To show what party is really responsible for the failure to beat Sherman and elect a Southern Speaker, we have copied the official report of a discussion between Mr. Etheridge of Tennessee and Mr. McRae of Mississippi, to which we refer our readers. It will be seen that Mr. McRae could not pretend that Bocock could be elected, even if all the Southern Opposition were to vote for him, whilst Mr. Etheridge pledged himself and his party to get 30 or more votes for Mr. Gilmer or any other Southern Opposition member, if the 88 Bocock Democrats would vote for any one of them. *Here was a chance to beat Sherman.* If the Democrats really wished to beat him, why did they not improve the only opportunity to do so? We are charitable enough to suppose that they do wish to beat Sherman; but then the election of an Opposition Speaker would insure such committees as would thoroughly examine into the corruption of the Administration, and that, in the eyes of these 88 Democrats, would be a greater evil than the election of a Black Republican Speaker. *This* would only endanger the Union! *That* would endanger the Democratic party.

To show that it was no empty pledge of Mr. Etheridge, the next day's trial gave Mr. Gilmer 36 votes, to which add Mr. Bocock's 86, would have made 122 votes, 10 or 12 more than a majority on that vote, and three more than a clear majority of all the members, present and absent.

Let us hear no more about the responsibility of the Southern opposition for the election of Sherman, if it should happen, either by a majority or a plurality. The Democrats *cannot* elect their man, and they *will not* elect a Southern slaveholder, one who can command a few votes from the anti-Administration Democrats who will not vote for a Democrat for Speaker, and a few from the most conservative Republicans.

The Wilmington Journal thinks that Sherman will eventually be elected Speaker, three of the anti Lecomptonites (Democrats) having already gone over to him. He need not be elected, if the Democrats would accept Mr. Etheridge's offer.

The Journal adds,—

"We don't think in the event of Sherman's election merely, the Southern Senators and Representatives ought to desert their posts."

If we were not afraid that the Journal would at once retract the above opinion, we would say that we rather agree with it.

DEATH OF HON. EDMUND DEBERRY.—We are grieved to hear of the death of this good man and true patriot, which took place at his residence in Montgomery county on Monday night last the 12th inst. of an attack of pneumonia. He was in the 73d year of his age, having been born on the 14th August 1787. He was thirteen times elected to the State Senate, and eight times to Congress. He was a plain modest man, of varied information, a clear head and sound judgment; but above all, was distinguished for integrity and single heartedness.

CORRECTION.—In the communication of "B," on Thursday, Mr. F. C. Hill is mentioned as the Editor of the Wilmington Chronicle in 1840. This is a mistake. Mr. Hill was Editor of the Wilmington Advertiser. Mr. A. A. Brown established the Chronicle in 1839 and continued it until 1851, when it was superseded by the Herald.

CHRISTMAS.—The Christmas holidays will be observed in this office. No paper will be issued on Monday; but subscribers to the Weekly Observer will be supplied with Thursday's paper instead.

A NEW PAPER.—We have received the 1st No. of the Western Advocate, published at Asheville by Henry E. Colton, Esq. We are glad to see that the Whigs of the mountains have revived a Whig paper there, and hope they will sustain it so liberally as to make it the interest of a gentleman of intelligence like Mr. Colton, who has done so much to set forth the beauties and wealth of that section, to remain at its head.

BANK DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of Washington, N. C., has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent.

The Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared 4 per cent. of profits for the last six months, and fifty per cent. of the capital stock, the latter payable on the 16th Jan'y next, at Raleigh, the certificates of stock to be present when the dividend is applied for.

The Danville Connection.—It will be a source of congratulation to the friends of the connection of this section of the State with the Richmond market, to know that Governor Wise has recommended to the Legislature of Virginia an appropriation to the work of two hundred thousand dollars. Messrs. Fries, Patterson and Belo, of the town of Salem, are now in Richmond, endeavoring to further the prospects of the road.
Winston Sentinel.

North Carolina Conference.—On Friday, very little of interest occurred. Salisbury was selected for the next place of meeting, and the Bishops requested to fix the time about Dec. 1st 1860. Among local preachers appointed local deacons we notice James R. Sikes for Fayetteville District.

Desperate Affray.—At White's Store, on Thursday last, Mr. Jerry Gullege was desperately and, most probably, fatally cut and stabbed by George Readfearn.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

MARRIED,

At the Presbyterian Church in this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. A. Gilchrist, Mr. NEILL CLARK to Miss MARGARET D. McNEILL, daughter of the late Alexander McNeill; all of this county.

At Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y., on Wednesday evening the 14th instant, by the Rev. Wilson Housel, Dr. THEODORE MARTINE, of Fayetteville, N. C., to Miss ABBIE, daughter of James Burt, Esq., of Warwick.

At Powellton, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Jordan, Mr. WILLIAM F. BROOKSHIRE, of Pekin, N. C., to Miss BETTIE POWELL, daughter of Pleasant M. Powell, Esq.

DIED,

Near Tallahassee, Florida, on the 12th inst., DELIA BADGER, infant daughter of J. J. and Eliza T. Williams.

In Brunswick county, on the 19th instant, SAMUEL ROWELL, Esq., in the 71st year of his age.

On the 15th inst., at the residence of John T. Council, Esq., in Bladen county, ALEXANDER, only child of John A. and Isabella B. Nicholson, aged 1 year, 10 months and 15 days.

At his residence, near Morven, in Anson county, on the 24 inst., JOHN PRATT, aged about 47 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Dec'r 19.

BACON,	14	a 15	American	5¼	a 6
BEESWAX,	28	a 30	English	4	a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18	a	LARD,	14	a 15
Adamantine	25	a 30	LEAD,	8½	a
Sperm	45	a 55	MOLASSES—		
COFFEE—Rio	12	a 13½	Cuba	28	a 30
Laguira	14	a 15	N. Orleans	50	a 00
Java	20	a	NAILS,	4½	a 5
COTTON—			OIL—Linseed	1 00	a 0 00
Fair to good	10	a 10½	Tanner's	70	a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	0	a 0	SALT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Liv. Sack	1 75	a 2 00
Gunny	18	a 20	Alum	50	a 0 00
Dundee	18	a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00	a 1 15
COTTON YARN—			SHOT—		
No. 5 to 10	1 05	a	Com. pr. bag	2 00	
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Buck	2 12½	
Bro. Sheetings	8	a 9	SPIRITS—		
Osnaburgs	10½	a 11½	P. Brandy	1 00	a 1 25
FEATHERS,	45	a 50	N. C. Apple	70	a 0 75
FLOUR—			Northern do.	70	a 0 90
Family	5 85	a	N. C. Whiskey	70	a 0 80
Super.	5 60	a	Northern do.	35	a 0 40
Fine	5 35	a	SUGARS—		
Scratched	5 10	a	Loaf	13	a 13½
GRAIN—			Crushed	12	a 13
Corn	1 00	a 1 05	Coffee	10	a 10½
Wheat	1 00	a 1 15	Porto Rico	9	a 10
Rye	1 10	a 1 20	New Orleans	8½	a 9½
Oats	65	a 75	TALLOW,	10	a 00
Peas	90	a 95	WOOL,	19	a 20
HIDES—Dry	11	a 12½	TURPENTINE—		
Green	5	a 6	Yellow dip	2 15	a 0 00
IRON—			Virgin	1 62	a 1 75
Swedes, com. bar	6	a 6½	Hard	1 00	a 1 15
Ditto, wide	7	a 7½	Spirits	37	a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—The receipts since our last review, although not very large, have been fair, with sales on Friday at 10 @ 10½ for best grades.

Flour—The receipts have not been large since our last. There has been an active demand, with an advance of 15 @ 20 cts. per barrel on all grades.

Spirits Turpentine—Very little doing; sales on Saturday at 37 cts.

Pork—None arriving in market except in small lots, which are disposed of from wagons and carts at 8½ @ 9.

Corrected by JOHN H. ROBINSON.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Dec. 17, 1859.

[REPORTED FOR THE OBSERVER, BY W. H. M'RARY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN GUANO, GRAIN, SALT, &C.]

Bacon, N. C. hog round 14; Western sides 12; ditto shoulders 10. Mess Pork 17 50 @ $18. N. C. Lard 13. Beeswax 31 @ 32. Coffee, Rio 11¾ @ 12½; Laguira 13¾ @ 14; Java 16 @ 17½. Cotton, middling 10½; good middling 10¾ @ 10½; middling fair 10¼. Feathers 55. Flour, super and family $6 @ 6 25. Lime 1 10. Plaster, in bbls., land 1 50; calcined $2. Cement 2 50. Cuba Molasses 24 @ 25. Bagging 12 @ 12½. Rope 6½ @ 8. Corn 80. Turpentine, virgin 2 12; yellow 2 65; hard 1 65. Spirits 40½. Rice 4. Salt, per sack $2; Marshall's fine 2 25. Sugar, New Orleans 8 @ 9; C. 9 @ 10. Flaxseed, ℔ 56 lbs., 1 35. Irish Potatoes, ℔ bbl., $2. Oats 55. Hay, Northern $1; Eastern 1 25. Peruvian Guano $60 per ton. Adamantine Candles 20 @ 25.

At New York, Southern Super Flour heavy at 5 60 to 5 80. Southern white Wheat 1 35. New corn 87 to 92, old 96 to $1. Middling upland Cotton 11¼. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 44½ to 45. Common Rosin scarce and firmer at 1 57½. No. 1, 1 60 to $2.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—1,727,497 bales, against 1,475,345 last year. Increase 252,152 bales.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Dec'r 16.—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for Capt J A J Bradford, Page & Surles, J E Chambers, Worth & Utley, R G Lindsay, G Lauder, P Taylor, C M Vanorsdell, G W Lawrence, J A Atkinson, N C Jerrall, J Pace, G W Sperling, C W Andrews, C T Haigh & Sons, Rockfish Co, Myrover & Wightman, Headen & Bynum, J S Fuller, J N Smith, J A Carver, D W C Benbow, A A McKethan, Martin, Bitting & Co, Tyson, Kelly & Co, Mrs M Banks, Cedar Falls Co, S J Hinsdale, Coffin, Foust & Co, A M Branson, H A London, W M Farabee, G D Williams, O S Baldwin & Co.

Express Line. Dec. 17, Str North Carolina, and Dec'r 18, Str Fanny Lutterloh, with Passengers, and Goods for M Faulk, J W Scott, C E Leete, J R Lee, H & E J Lilly, G McNeill, R Little, D & W McLaurin, R T & J H Ellis, A Holmes, J Martine, Murchison, Reid & Co, Waterhouse & Bowes, Ray & Pearce, G W Williams & Co.

Negroes to Hire.

WOMEN, Girls and Boys, to hire privately. Apply to C. E. LEETE.
Dec'r 12 76-2t

Piano for Sale.

1 SECOND-HAND PIANO for sale. Apply to C. E. LEETE.
Dec'r 19 76-4t

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Novia Scotia and the America bring Liverpool dates to the 3d inst.

The approaching Congress and its probable plenipotentiaries attract much attention. The Times strongly urges upon Lord Palmerston that England should be represented. It was rumored that it would hold its first sitting on the 5th January. It is still uncertain whether England intends to join the Congress.

The report of Nena Saib's death is believed to be unfounded. At the latest accounts he was levying troops and threatening to annihilate Lucknow. He had 6,000 men under his command.

The British Parliament has been prorogued to the 24th January.

There was a sharp engagement on the 25th November between the Spaniards and Moors. The loss of the latter was heavy.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.—Cotton: sales for the week 54,000 bales. All qualities had declined ¼, the market closing dull. On Saturday 3d it closed quiet.

CHARLESTOWN, DEC. 16.

The John Brown Executions.—The two negro conspirators, Green and Copeland, paid the forfeit of their lives to-day at 11 o'clock, and Cook and Coppie shortly afterward. The crowd in town was very great.

At 9 o'clock the field was occupied by the troops. The prisoners mounted the scaffold with a firm step. The caps were placed over their heads, an appropriate prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. North, of the Presbyterian Church, and they were launched into eternity. Before the rope was cut, Green was heard to utter a fervent prayer, but Copeland was not heard to pray.

The drop fell at 11 minutes past 11.

Last night, on the receipt of the news that Cook and Coppie had attempted to escape. Gov. Wise telegraphed to Gen. Taliaferro to take possession of the jail, which was accordingly done.

The attempt to escape.—The prisoners had mounted the jail wall when they were discovered by the sentinels on the outside, who gave the alarm and fired upon them. They had sawed their manacles asunder with the blade of a Barlow knife, which they had concealed and made into a fine saw.

They confessed that they have been preparing for escape during the last ten days. They made a hole in the wall near the window, which they concealed with paper, hiding the bricks they removed under the bed.

Upon the alarm being given they made no resistance, but surrendered as soon as they discovered by the shot of the sentinel that they were detected.

The event produced the utmost excitement and all were on the alert. The prisoners were heavily ironed and a special guard placed over them.

Anti-Slavery Excitement in Philadelphia.—An anti-slavery convention at Philadelphia got into a difficulty with the city authorities on Friday last, and the announcement of a lecture by G. W. Curtis that night on 'The Aspect of the Slavery Question,' brought out advertisements for a meeting outside to adopt measures to prevent the dissemination of principles calculated and intended to arouse a spirit of intense animosity in the community and lead to fearful consequences, and to check hireling incendiaries from making further inflammatory addresses. Mr. Curtis lectured to some 2,000 persons [one account says 200] while about ten thousand attended the outside meeting. Soon after Mr. Curtis commenced speaking several of the mob threw stones at the building, breaking the wiudow glasses.

A body of 500 police, stationed in the vicinity made a rush on the rioters and arrested several. This had a tendency to calm the excitement, which is now subsiding; and it is hoped the trouble is ended.

HARTFORD, Dec. 14.

Union Meeting at Hartford.—A Union meeting was held in this city this evening, and was attended by about one thousand persons, of whom two-thirds were Democrats.

Democratic Caucus.—A Democratic Caucus was held at Washington on Friday night, but without any formal action. The party resolved to adhere to Bocock for Speaker.

High Prices for Negroes.—Dr. C. T. Murphy, of Sampson County, sold to J. A. McArthur a negro man 23 years old, a good cooper and field hand, for $1,650.—*Wil. Journal.*

A Good One.—A gentleman, on a visit to Washington, one day, very coolly opened the door of the Senate Chamber, was about to pass in, when the door-keeper asked: "Are you a privileged member?" "What do you mean by that?" asked the stranger. The reply was "A governor, an ex-member of Congress, or a foreign minister." The stranger replied that he was a minister. "From what court or country?" asked the official. Very gravely pointing up, the stranger replied, "from Heaven, sir." To this the door keeper waggishly replied, "this government at present holds no intercourse with that foreign power."

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

China, Glass, and Silver-Plated,

FANCY ARTICLES.

Work-Boxes, Dressing-Cases, &c.

For sale at the Crockery Store.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

☞ Store open Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights.
Dec'r 19. 76-2t
Town papers this week.

Butter, Cheese, &c.

50 BOXES CHEESE;
10 Kegs Goshen Butter;
100 Boxes Adamantine Candles;
25 " Catsups and Sauces;
50 " Soap;
5 " Worcester Sauce;
50 Gross those good and cheap Matches;
5 Kegs Saleratus;
500 Pounds Dried Beef;
15000 " Iron assorted kinds and sizes;
10 Bbls. N. C. Whiskey;
10 " " Brandy;
20 Bags Coffee.

Just received this day, and for sale cheap for *Cash*.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
Dec'r 19 76-4w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Welsh & Weisiger, either by note or account, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle the same by the 1st of Jan'y next, as we are determined to close our business at that time.

JOHN W. WELSH, JESSE W. WEISIGER. } WELSH & WEISIGER.
Dec'r 19, 1859 76-

MILITARY CLOTHING OF Southern Manufacture

THE subscribers are prepared to manufacture UNIFORM CLOTHS, to order, at their Mills near this City. They are now manufacturing superior single milled Cassimeres for Spring Wear, to which they call the attention of Southern Merchants.

They also manufacture at their Ashland Mills, superior NEGRO CLOTHS, of various descriptions.

Address, WETHERED BROS.,
Baltimore, Md.
Dec'r 16. 76-6t

Carbonton School.

THE Exercises of Carbonton Academy will commence on THURSDAY the fifth of January 1860. Students will be prepared for the Freshman Class in the University. Tuition $7, $10, $12 50 and $15 per Session of 20 weeks;—Contingent fund 50 cents. Students will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session. No deduction made for absence, except in sickness. Board can be had in good families for $6 to $7 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

For further information, address JOHN C. CAMPBELL, Principal, Evans's Mills, Chatham county, N. C.

Carbonton is a pleasant little village, in the Deep River Coal Fields, not far from the terminus of the Western Rail Road.

R. A. STUART, Sec'y.
December 17, 1859. 76*4tpd

FREEMON'S MALE SCHOOL.

Located at Jamestown Station, Guilford Co., On the N. C. Railroad.

THE next Session will commence on Tuesday, 3d of Jan'y 1860, and continue 21 weeks. Students will be received at any time during the term, and charged from entrance to the close of the Session, without deduction, except in cases of illness. The rates of tuition for a Session,—

Primary,	$7 50
English,	10 00
Latin,	12 50

SURVEYING.—I have a Surveyor's Compass, by which can be calculated the areas of triangles, horizontal measurement, heights and distances, all the cases in right and oblique angled trigonometry; also, variation on old lines. It gives the latitude and departure of each line as run, and the bearing and distance of the closing line in a division of land. It is convenient in obtaining the bearings by the angles, or running lines, where local attraction prevents the use of the needle, and in obtaining the measurement of lines crossing water courses, ponds, &c. Any one who wishes to have a practical knowledge of Surveying under this new system, can learn it in from 15 to 20 days. The price of tuition $10. Board, washing and fuel, (exclusive of light,) in private families, can be had for $7 per month.

J. W. FREEMON, Principal.
Dec'r 16. 76*6t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishing to remove South-west, offers ONE TRACT OF LAND, lying on and below the road leading from Fayetteville to Floral College, 20 miles from the former place, adjoining the lands of Jas. Conoly and others, containing about 440 acres. On this Tract of Land there are first rate Saw and Grist Mills and Cotton Gin,—all new and in good repair;—and other necessary houses, which need but little repairs. A further description is unnecessary, as those who wish to buy will surely judge for themselves.

J. H. McEACHERN.
Lumber Bridge, Robeson co., Dec'r 14, 76*2tpd

NOTICE.

PERSONS holding claims against the County of Bladen, are requested to file copies of the same with either of the undersigned, the Clerk of the County Court, or the acting Sheriff of the County, immediately.

W. D. McNEILL,
DUGALD BLUE,
H. H. ROBINSON,
Committee of Finance.
Bladen co., Dec. 12 1t

Negroes Wanted.

THE Western R. R. Co. wish to hire 30 or 40 able bodied Negro men, for the next year.

C. B. MALLETT,
Pres't Western R. R. Co.
Dec'r 17 76tJ1
Town papers copy till Jan'y 1.

50 NEGROES

WANTED to work on the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road. Good prices will be given. For particulars apply to J. H. Roberts & Co.

H. SANDERS.
Dec'r 19 76tJ1

FARM FOR SALE.

200 ACRES Valuable Swamp LAND, about 60 Acres of which are cleared, well drained, and in fine state of cultivation. A good dwelling and all necessary out-houses, are on this Land. It is situated about 4 miles North of the Clarendon Bridge, on East side of Cape Fear River, and five miles from the town of Fayetteville; will be sold on favorable terms.

G. W. LAWRENCE.
Mary's Garden, N. C., Dec. 15, 1859. 76-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ON WEDNESDAY the 4th day of Jan'y, 1860, at the Beaverdam Plantation of the late Robt. E. Harris, will be sold, on a credit of Six Months, 80 fat HOGS, 1000 Bus. CORN, 20,000 lbs. FODDER, 2 Fine MULES, 1 four-horse WAGON, 1 CART, &c.

Bonds with approved security will be required.

JAS P. HODGES, Adm'r.
Dec. 12. 76*3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ON the 5th day of Jan'y, 1860, I shall proceed to hire out at the Door of the Summerville Academy, in the village of Summerville, or Toomer, for the year 1860, all of the NEGROES belonging to the estate of Duncan McLean, and of Catharine McLean.

Bond with approved security will, in every case, be required before the negroes are delivered.

There are 29 Slaves in all, consisting of Girls, Boys, Men and Women.

JAS. S. HARRINGTON, Adm'r.
Dec. 16 76-td

TRUST SALE.

THE subscriber will expose at public sale at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 24th day of January next, to close the Trust made to him by W. R. Bolton, for purposes therein mentioned, the following property, viz:

The House and Lot on Grove Street, at present occupied by James M. Vann.

250 acres Land, known as the Terry Land, on Carver's Creek.

One Roan Horse.
One Cow and Calf.
15 or 20 Head Sheep.
Household and Kitchen Furniture.
One Two-horse Wagon.
One Timber Do.
2 Cutting Machines;
Blacksmith Tools.
One Double-barrel Gun.
One Saddle.

Terms at sale; sale positive. Creditors would do well to attend the sale.

C. E. LEETE, Trustee.
Dec'r 19 76*ts

Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed, at December Term of Harnett County Court, Commissioner to sell one hundred acres of LAND, on Anderson's Creek in Barbecue District, belonging to the heirs of Gilbert McInnis, deceased, will sell the above named Land to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Toomer, on MONDAY the 13th day of FEBRUARY 1860, (it being the Monday of Harnett County Superior Court,) the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

B. F. SHAW, Commissioner.
Dec'r 17, 1859. 76*6t
Weekly Carolinian copy and charge to B. F. Shaw.

FROLIC MASTER FOR EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

THE SOCIABLE;

Or, One Thousand and One Home Amusements.

Containing Acting Proverbs, Dramatic Charades, Acting Charades, or Drawing-room Pantomimes, Musical Burlesques, Tableaux Vivants, Parlor Games, Games of Action, Forfeits, Science in Sport and Parlor Magic, and a choice collection of Curious Mental and Mechanical Puzzles, &c.

ILLUSTRATED WITH NEARLY

300 ENGRAVINGS and DIAGRAMS.

The whole being a fund of never-ending entertainment. By the author of "The Magician's Own Book." Nearly 400 pages 12mo. Price, cloth, gilt side stamps, $1 00.

THE SOCIABLE; Or, One Thousand and One Home Amusements, is a repertory of games and other entertainments calculated for the use of family parties, the fireside circle, or those social gatherings among friends and neighbors, which pass away the winter evenings with so much animation and delight.

It is impossible for any company to exhaust all the sources of irreproachable mirth and mutual enjoyment produced in this volume.

Published by DICK & FITZGERALD,
No. 18 Ann Street, N. Y.

Also, for sale by all Booksellers in this place.

Copies of the above book sent by mail, to any address, free of postage, on receipt of One Dollar.

Dec'r 16, 1859 76*2wpd

LARGE STOCK!
NEW GOODS!!

I HAVE just received my Winter Stock of Goods in my line. They were selected in the Northern cities by myself, with great care, and bought on the most reasonable terms, by which I am enabled to offer the largest stock I ever before offered to the public, and to offer them

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

FRUITS;

Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Apples, Lemons, Oranges, Cherries, Currants, Pie Fruits, Stuff Dates, Citron, &c.

PICKLES, JELLIES & PRESERVES;

—A great variety.—

Perfumeries and Extracts,

Of various kinds; Fancy Soaps and Pomades.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS;

Violins, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Banjos, Guitars, &c.

WALKING CANES, of every kind; Basket and Willow Ware, Hobby Horses, &c.

FINE AND COMMON CANDIES;

Cardinas, Principe Cigars; Smoking and Chewing Tobacco; Crackers; Fine Pocket Knives; a large assortment of Port-Monaies, some very nice; Fancy Envelopes and Fancy Goods; Toys and Yankee Notions; an assortment of India Rubber Goods, Whips, Combs; Fishing Tackle;

Cocoa and Other Nuts.

FANCY GOODS;

Palerramers, Reticules, Cabs, Rubber Round Combs, Watch Guards—Mohair, Silk and Leather, Fancy Boxes, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Brandy Peaches—in gallon or half gallon jars, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Large Lot of Fire Works, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Spiced and Norfolk Oysters constantly on hand.

Country dealers and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock, as it is impossible to enumerate but a few of the leading articles.

I have a great many handsome things which cannot fail to please.

☞ 30 Bushels up-country APPLES, for sale at 90 cents per bushel.

J. R. LEE,
No. 40, HOTEL BUILDING.

Dec 3, 1859 72-

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.

A NEW STYLE of Colored Photographs that will last for ages—more beautiful than Oil Paintings—has been gotten up at Vanorsdell's Gallery, expressly to suit the wants of those who desire a small colored picture and who object to the oil portrait on account of its cost. It is offered to the public with entire confidence in its permanency, and at a price that will suit all.

Having just returned from the North with a new and complete set of instruments, where I spent five weeks in getting the newest improvements, I am able to say to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that I can give them all the different sizes and styles of Pictures that are gotten up North or South. Among my instruments is a Woodward's Solar Camera, which enables me to enlarge a life-size Photograph from the smallest Daguerreotype or Ambrotype.

Persons having a small picture of a deceased friend, can have it retaken of any desired size, and colored in oil, India ink or water color, by sending to me, stating the color of hair and eyes. Prices for Colored Photographs, from small size to life, range from $10 to $50.

I have removed and enlarged my Gallery, (opposite the Marble Yard,) and my customers will find a pleasant reception room and an Operator determined to give satisfaction.

Sept. 19, 1859 50tf

Ambrotypes, Cameotypes, Melanotypes, Daguerreotypes, Nellographs, and in short all the different styles of Types that are taken, will be found at my Gallery.

The Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and see them.

C. M. VANORSDELL, Photographist and Proprietor.

AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION FOR LADIES!
Number 14,
South Side Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

BY last Steamer, I have rec'd a very fine and general assortment of Dry Goods, Mantles, Dress Trimmings, Embroidery Goods, Hosiery of all kinds, and a very extensive assortment of Hoop Skirts.

Ladies will please call without delay, and get good and cheap goods. GEORGE BRANDT.

At Number 16,
South Side Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
For Gentlemen.

THE most complete stock of Over-Coats, fine Frock Dress and Business Coats, Pants, Vests, Under-Garments, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, Socks, Umbrellas, Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valises, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Cloth, Cassimeres and Vestings ever brought to this market, and will be sold cheap and no mistake. GEORGE BRANDT.

Oct 29 62-

Clothing! Clothing!!
A Fresh Supply for the Trade of 1859.

THE public are aware that I have been engaged in the manufacturing and selling of Gentlemen's Garments for 17 or 18 years, and with this long experience believe that I am as well calculated to make good selections, as any person or persons in this business.

My stock is all entirely new and adapted to the trade. My stock consists of No. 1 Dress Cloth Coats, Frock Coats (single and double breasted); Business Suits, consisting of Silk Mixtures, Harrison Cass., Rib Cass. and Union Cass., Fine Beaver, Felt Beaver; Seal Skin and Union Cass. Over-Coats; Felt Beaver Talmas—a new garment, never introduced before this season; Pants of all grades, ranging in price from $2 50 to $9 00; an extra lot of Velvet, Silk, Grenadine Silk, Cloth and Cassimere Vests; a large assortment of Youths' and Children's Clothing; Gentlemen's Shawls; Morning Gowns, Gentlemen's all-wool Under-Shirts; Railroad Rugs; Blankets; Hosiery; Suspenders; Napoleon-Ties; Cravats; Stocks; Gloves; Bindings; Purses.

☞ **Persons desirous of having** their suits made abroad, can call and leave their measures with me, and I will have them attended to immediately.

Call at the

"ONE PRICE CLOTHING EMPORIUM,"
A. J. WOODWARD,
Market Square,
2 Doors below S. J. Hinsdale.

Sept. 14 49-tf

NEW STOCK
OF
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

We are just receiving our new stock of

Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books; School Books; Blank Books; Writing Papers; Envelopes, &c.

Oct'r 6, 1859 E. J. HALE & SON. 55-

Bagging and Hoop Iron.

3,000 YDS. Gunny Bagging.
Hoop Iron and Rope, for sale by
Sept 12 E. F. MOORE. 48-

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.
Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 43tf

Cotton Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale a Plantation in Marlboro' District, situated nine miles from Bennettsville, two and a half from Pee Dee River, seven from Railroad, and two from the Mineral Springs. The Tract contains

THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES,

with 150 under cultivation. The Buildings are all good. A NEW DWELLING HOUSE, with six rooms—fireplace in each room, passage through the house, two piazzas, one in front and one in the rear. My Land will compare favorably with any in the District. I have sixty acres of Bog land cleared, that will make thirty bushels corn per acre. The place is cultivated this year by James Peterkin. He will show any one who wishes to look over the land. My only object for selling is I have moved West.

Terms easy. Address me at Bennettsville, S. C., until 1st September, after that time at Selma, Ala.

GEORGE PETERKIN.
Aug. 4 40tf

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale 640 Acres of LAND, lying on the West side of Cape Fear River, two miles below Fayetteville, and extending from the river into the sandhills. This tract is about equally divided into river-ridge, swamp and sand-hill Land. About 80 acres, adjoining the river, are under cultivation and are well suited to the growth of Corn and Grass; none of the Swamp has been cleared. There are several good sites for a dwelling house on the sand-hills. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to make early application, as I have determined to sell.

THOMAS J. ROBINSON.
Sept. 8, 1858. 44tf

VALUABLE NEGROES FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, upon the Petition of Murdoch McKinnon, et al, I will sell at the Court House Door in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 3d day of January next, the following Negroes, to wit: Kate, aged 80 years; Old Sam, 80; Lydia, 45 to 50; Beck, about 45, Mitchell, 25, Renty, 15, Kelly, 12, and One Girl child.

Bond and approved security will be required from the purchasers. Terms 6 months.

W. A. HUSKE, C. & M.
Dec'r 3. 72-ts

Notice---Negroes Wanted.

TO the farmers and citizens of the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover, and Sampson:

The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of Likely Young NEGROES, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C.—for which they shall receive a visit.

Negroes wanted from this time till the 1st of March 1860, for the Mobile and New Orleans markets, for whom the highest prices will be paid.

EVERETT PETERSON.
Oct'r 13, 1859. 57-5m

Negroes! Negroes!! Wanted.

GENTLEMEN, your old customer is yet in market for Likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the

Highest Cash Prices.

Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

All orders promptly attended to.

J. A. McARTHUR.
Clinton, N. C., March 6, 1859. 95-1yrpd

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to buy

FIFTY LIKELY NEGROES,

for which he will pay

The Highest Cash Prices.

Persons having such property to sell will find it to their interest to address me at Clinton, N. C.

A. S. C. POWELL.
July 26, 1859 35-6mpd

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.

By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept 10, 1859 48-1ypd

Money Wanted.

THE subscriber having suffered a heavy loss by the fire of last nigh , earnestly requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment.

M. McKINNON
Fayetteville, Oct'r 6, 1859 55-3m

State Bonds for Sale.

STATE Coupon Bonds, (Coupons payable in New York, on the 1st April and 1st October,) in quantities to suit. Apply at the Branch of the Cape Fear Bank. A. McLEAN.
June 1 19tf

T. M. SMITH. JOHN McLAURIN.

SMITH & McLAURIN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.
Nov 7, 1859. 64*1y

SPRING GOODS
AT FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.
E. LILLY

—Is now receiving his stock of—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

for the Spring Trade, which have been selected with great care, having taken sufficient time he thinks to make good selections and buy cheap. Being willing to give his customers the advantage of his labor, he would call their attention to his unusually large stock, consisting in part of—

8000 Yds Fancy Prints—fast colors;
7000 " Bro. Sheetings and Shirtings;
2000 " Osnaburgs and Drillings;
30 Pieces Blue Denims,—excellent for servants;
1200 Prs. Boots and Shoes, assorted;
75 Doz. Hats, assorted,—to which especial attention is called, having bought them extremely low.

A complete assortment of Linen and Cotton Goods for Pants.

A large lot of Ready-made Clothing—Coats from 75 cts. to $25 00, Pants from $1 00 to $10 00, Vests from 75 cts. to $9 00.

A large assortment of Bonnets and Flats for Ladies and Misses.

Real French Flowers, a beautiful lot, which the ladies are requested particularly to examine, having purchased them from the importer at very low prices.

His stock of Ladies' Dress Goods embraces all the latest styles in Organdies, Berages and Tissues, together with low-priced American Lawns, from 9 cts. up.

Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Ribbons, Laces, Embroidery, Perfumery, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Scissors, Work Baskets, Soaps, Inks, &c., in fact any thing that is kept in a Fancy Dry Goods Establishment can be found in his stock.

He would call the attention of the Ladies to a nice assortment of Berage Shawls—new style, together with a lot of Lace Points, entirely new.

March 28, 1859 2*tf

SECOND STOCK.
STARR & WILLIAMS,
IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas and Ready-Made Clothing.

ARE now receiving their SECOND PURCHASE of Goods for this season. This stock is large, and well worthy the attention of buyers, who are invited to call and examine for themselves.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, Oct'r 13, 1859 57-

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
McRimmon & Smith,

HAVE this day associated with myself Mr. MICHAEL SMITH, who has had an experience of five years in the Hat and Cap business in the city of New York, and is thoroughly conversant with every department thereof. In consequence of this increased facility in purchasing, coupled with the fact that our goods will be bought exclusively for cash, we will be enabled to sell all goods in our line, to the trade and the community at large, at as low figures as they can be bought in the Northern markets. A. McRIMMON.

THE style of the Firm will be in future McRIMMON & SMITH.

A. McRIMMON.] [MICHAEL SMITH.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct'r 1, 1859. 58-

FALL, 1859!
JAMES KYLE,

IS now receiving his usual supply of Goods, among which are—

Rich Silks, Col'd and Black;
French Merinos and Delaines;
English Do. Do.;
Kid and Net Gloves, assorted;
Bed and Negro Blankets;
Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10;
Ready-Made Clothing;
Boots and Shoes;

With a very large assortment of other Goods. All of which were purchased by the package at the lowest price.

Those purchasing will please call and look at the Goods and prices.

Sept. 13, 1859. 49tf

J. K. KYLE

IS NOW RECEIVING A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

—ALSO—

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

All of which will be disposed of at low prices, either by wholesale or retail. Call and examine.

No. 34, Corner Hay and Donaldson Streets.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 22, 1859. 51tf

MRS. HART

HAS returned from the North, and is now opening and receiving a fashionable assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

including a variety of FANCY ARTICLES; also, a choice selection of

Velvet and Silk Bonnets.

The public are respectfully requested to call.

☞ Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

Store in the McRae Building, joining the Fayetteville Hotel.

Oct 28 62-3m

MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING.

HAVING engaged the services of Mrs. TELLER, of New York, an experienced Milliner and Dress Maker, (who will be assisted by the best help to be procured in the place,) I have fitted up Rooms over my Store, where I shall carry on the above business in all its branches. All who require anything in this line will do well to call and examine for themselves.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.
Sept. 26. 52tf

Bonnets! Bonnets!!

A FINE assortment of BONNETS, trimmed or untrimmed, always on hand and sold low at

ALEX. JOHNSON'S, Jr.
Sept 26 52-

Bonnets! Bonnets!! Bonnets!!!

OF ANY MATERIAL OR STYLE, made at short notice, at ALEX. JOHNSON'S, Jr.
Sept 26 52-

Dress Making.

LADIES can be served in this line, and work done promptly, by calling at

ALEX. JOHNSON'S, Jr.
Sept 26 52-

BOOTS & SHOES!
OF EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY.

THE Subscriber has returned from New York, and is receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Boots and Shoes, consisting in part as follows:

All Kinds of Water-Proof Boots and Shoes,

fine and coarse; all kinds of fine Dress Boots, from the finest Stitch Boot to the finest Pump; all kinds of Patent Leather Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, and a good supply of Boys' Boots and Shoes, fine and coarse; also, a large supply of Brogans—of the best that the city of New York can afford.

All Kinds of Lady's Boots, with heels and without;

Ladies' Slippers, Gaiters; Misses' Slippers; Ladies' Walking Shoes; Misses' French Boots. Also, Children's Patent Metalic Tip, with copper on the toe to prevent the toe from wearing out; Boy's Gaiters and Shoes and Boots; all kinds of Calf Skin Shoes, the best style and well made, and cheaper than I ever had; a large lot of Over-Shoes; High Quarter Over-Shoes of Cassimere, also of the old style; Misses' Gaiters of all kinds, with and without heels; Men's Gaiters of all styles, light and heavy; Water-proof of a new style. Also, a lot of Carpet Bags, Satchels, and Trunks. A large lot of Sole Leather kept on hand and for sale,—cut to suit customers.

The above work will be sold as low as any person can sell the same kind of work. This work I warrant not to rip before the sole wears through—I will mend them without any charge. I try to keep the best quality, and I think I am a good judge, as I have worked at the trade for the last 18 years. I only ask you to call and look, and I know you will buy from me. All you want is to get that is good and at a low price, and when you see my stock, I know you will be satisfied. I am thankful for the favors bestowed on me for the last five years past,—I hope they will be increased for the time to come. If any person wishes home-made work, I would say to them, if they will leave their orders with me, I will ensure as good a fit as can be made in the State, and the workmanship I will compare with any in the State or out of the State. Repairing done in the best style and at the shortest notice.

I think I have given you a small sketch of my goods. Call; I want to see you all, and I tell you we will have a great town before long. Call and see me, opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

M. FAULK.
Fayetteville, N. C.; Sept 29, 1859 54-3m

Dr. FRANK WILLIAMS'S RYE WHISKEY.

R. MITCHELL has made arrangements with Dr. Frank Williams, to be constantly supplied with his celebrated RYE WHISKEY, which can be had at his Store at all times, by wholesale or retail.

Oct'r 11, 1859. 56-tf

Just Received.

1500 LBS. No. 1 MOUNTAIN BUTTER, for sale by R. MITCHELL.
Oct 28 62tf

Bacon, Corn and Hay.

10 HHDS. well smoked BACON.
100 Sacks CORN.
75 Bales Eastern HAY.
Just received.

E. F. MOORE.
Dec. 1, 1859. 71-

Fresh Arrivals.

15 Firkins GOSHEN BUTTER.
75 Bbls. White WHISKEY.
50 Boxes Manf. TOBACCO.
25 Tons PERUVIAN GUANO, No. 1.
Just received by

E. F. MOORE.
Dec. 1, 1859. 71-

WM. CARTER & SON,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers and Manufacturers
OF ALL KINDS OF
Leather, Saddles and Harness,
Of every description, Collars, Whips, &c.

AND we also particularly call the attention of the whole surrounding country to give us a call, as we are determined that none shall surpass us in quality or low prices; and we will give the highest cash price at all times for Raw Hides and Tallow, in exchange for our articles.

Country Merchants would do well to call and examine our Stock, as we can sell them Shoes of a much better quality than they usually get, on very accommodating terms. Southern Planters would do well to send us all their orders as we are making a No. 1 article of NEGRO SHOES, that are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

N. B. All Orders from a distance shall have prompt attention.

S. S. CARTER. WM. CARTER
Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., March 15, 1859. 96-

EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Saddles repaired.

JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.
Oct. 19, 1859. 59-1ypd

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE members of ST. ALBAN'S LODGE No. 114, A. F. and A. M., will celebrate the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, on the 27th Dec. (inst.)

Bro. Henry Mullins, of Fayetteville, N. C., will deliver an Address, at the Masonic Hall.

A. D. BROWN, Sec'y.
Lumberton, N. C., Dec. 5, A. L. 5859. 74*127th

LAND, CORN, STOCK, &c., FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having made arrangements to move West, offers for sale his LANDS in Harnett County, lying immediately on each side of Cape Fear River, containing 1200 acres in each tract. These Lands are situated in a healthy country, pleasant neighborhood, and within half a mile of the village of Summerville, with good Dwellings on each place and all necessary Out-Houses, and cleared Land enough to work 25 or 30 hands to advantage. There are on these lands some six hundred acres of fine Bottom, most of which is uncleared, and well set with white oak and other fine Timber. A large portion of the balance is oak and hickory Ridge Lands, the balance is pine Land of a good quality, having been worked in Turpentine three years. These Lands will be sold low for Cash or Young Negroes, or on time to suit purchasers, with approved bonds.

I will also sell at Public Auction, on the Plantation east of the River, on the 22d of this month, 1500 or 2000 bushels CORN, 20,000 lbs. FODDER, one fine team of MULES, one Timber WAGON, two Road WAGONS, the stock of CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP, and all other articles belonging to the Farm.

On that day I will also rent out the Farm for one year, if not previously disposed of.

For further information, address me at Summerville, Harnett County.

N. G. JONES.
Dec. 7. 74-2t.

Turpentine Land & Still
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1900 acres of TURPENTINE LAND, on which there are about 90,000 Turpentine Boxes, that have been worked two years; and also one good 20 bbl. TURPENTINE STILL;—on Upper Little River in Harnett county, within 10 miles of the Western Rail Road.

B. F. SHAW,
Summerville, Harnett co., N. C.
Dec'r 10, 1859. 74*2t

SALE OF SLAVES.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed at November Term, 1859, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the county of Robeson, N. C., will, on Tuesday the 10th day of January next, before the door of the Court House in Lumberton, offer for sale, on a credit of six months, the following Slaves, belonging to the Estate of Edmund McQueen, dec'd.—

WILLIAM, PRINCE, WESLEY, KITTY, ANN, SALLY, HARRY and LUCINDA.

The purchasers will be required to give bond and approved security.

W. A. DICK,
JNO. C. McQUEEN.
Dec'r 1, 1859 74*1m

Notice.

ON Friday, the 30th inst., I will expose to public sale, at the late residence of Jas. A. Byrne, dec'd, all the perishable property belonging to the Estate, consisting of

Horses, Hogs, Mules, Cattle, &c., Corn and Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JOHN F. BYRNE, Adm'r.
Dec'r 8 74*2t

TO HIRE.

THE subscriber has a number of Negroes to hire for the ensuing year. Among them are MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS. A few Boys and Girls will be hired for their board and clothing.

E. J. LILLY.
Dec. 12. 74*3t

W. S. NORMENT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Lumberton, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.

June 27, 1859. 28-*1y

JARVIS & BAKER'S
ISLAND GUANO,
FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN,
IMPORTED BY THE
AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, New York.

THIS Guano is far superior to any other fertilizer known, and of permanent value to the soil, is sold at thirty per cent. less than Peruvian Guano. Its peculiar NATURAL combination of the Phosphates and Sulphates of Lime, enable it to RESTORE to the soil the lost properties by constant cropping, and the Planter will be enabled not merely to reap from its use a present crop, but find his land at the end of the season, healthier and stronger, requiring a less amount of Guano for the next planting.

This Guano feeds but does not STIMULATE to excess the roots of plants, and they are thereby enabled to withstand the effects of drought to a greater degree than by the use of any other fertilizer known.

For full information and reports of successful experiments with this Guano, apply to

DeROSSET, BROWN & CO., Wilmington,
Agents for the State of North Carolina.
WORTH & UTLEY,
Agents at Fayetteville.
Nov. 10, 1859 65-3mpd

A CARD.
GEO. W. SPERLING, Produce Dealer,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, No. Ca.

SPIRITS Turpentine, Cotton, Flour, Back-Country Liquors, Dried Fruit, Flaxseed, Beeswax, Tobacco, &c., &c., purchased at HIGH PRICES.

☞ **Consignments Solicited.** ☜

GEO. W. SPERLING.
Oct'r 11, 1859 57*tf

WHISKEY,
Brandy and Wine!

180 BBLS. pure Wyandotte Corn Ohio Whiskey;
24 " old Rye Monongahela Excelsior do., Dew-Drop, Honey-Suckle, Long City and other brands;
12 Bbls. Back Country Apple Brandy;
15 " " Corn and Rye Whiskey;
10 " pure French Cognac Brandy;
15 " New England Rum (Rock Spring;)
10 " Sweet Malaga Wine;
5 " Pure Spirit for wine mixing;
5 " Holland Gin;
5 Cases Schiedam Schnapps;
5 " Stomac Bitters;

☞ The whole warranted PURE—not adulterated—and will be sold at the lowest prices.

G. W. SPERLING.
Oct 31 62*tf

KNIVES.

200 DOZEN Pocket and Table Cutlery—Geo. Wostenholm's, Rogers' and other celebrated manufacturers. For sale cheap.

GEO. W. SPERLING.

CANDLES.

20 BOXES ADAMANTINE CANDLES for sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

SUNDRIES.

STOCK and Pad Locks; Hinges and Screws; Fire Irons; Pots; Bake Ovens; Skillets; Spiders; Sad Irons; Drawing Knives; Saws; Files; Well Buckets and Well Wheels; Horse and Mule Shoes and Nails; Dippers; Measures; Sifters; Frying Pans; Blacking; Curry Combs; Shoe Brushes; Brooms; Twine; Shoe Thread; Cotton and Wool Cards; Coffee Mills; Looking-Glasses; Churns; Powder and Shot; Grubbing and Weeding Hoes; Rivets. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Hats, Caps and Umbrellas.

A LARGE assortment of Hats, Caps and Umbrellas, for sale cheap. G. W. SPERLING.

LEATHER.

100 SIDES Oak Tan'd Spanish Sole Leather, for sale. G. W. SPERLING.

SCOTCH WHISKEY.

HALF Pipe pure ISLEY WHISKEY, for sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

Iron and Steel.

A LARGE STOCK of different sizes and qualities, for sale. G. W. SPERLING.

SADDLERY.

50 DIFFERENT kinds of Saddles:
20 doz. Collars;
8 " Whips;
6 " Bridles;
4 " Saddle Bags;
Martingales, Bridle-Bits, Stirrup-Irons, &c., &c.
For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

COFFEE.

50 SACKS RIO COFFEE, a choice quality, for sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

Guns and Revolvers.

40 GUNS,—Single and Double Barrel,—varying in price from $5 to $125, each. For sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

CANDY.

20 BOXES Candy for sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

SOAP! SOAP!

60 BOXES Soap, No. 1 Extra, Chas. Colgate's Superior, and other brands, for sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

Mullets! Mullets!!

50 BBLS. new Mullets, in Oak and Pine Barrels, for sale. G. W. SPERLING.

NAILS.

200 KEGS, of choice brands, for sale.
G. W. SPERLING

BLANKETS.

300 PAIRS Blankets of various qualities, at from 75 cts. to $6.00 per pair. For sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

SEGARS.

200,000 SEGARS of different qualities, from 40 c. to $8 per Box. For sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

Kerseys and Linseys.

A LARGE stock of Kerseys and Linseys on hand and for sale cheap. G. W. SPERLING.

Bagging and Rope.

12000 YARDS heavy Gunny Bagging;
2000 Lbs. Rope.
For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Spades and Shovels.

20 DOZEN Spades and Shovels: Ames', Carr's, Adams', Thomas' and others make. For sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

Axes! Axes!!

20 BOXES S. W. Collins' Turpentine and Club Axes. Also, HATCHETS. For sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

Trace Chains.

200 PAIRS Trace Chains, from 33 cts. to 1 25 per pair. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

MATCHES.

200 GROSS Matches for sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

Manilla Rope.

18 COILS Manilla Rope of different sizes; Bed Cords, Plow Lines, and large Cotton Rope. For sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

BUTTER.

25 KEGS fresh Alleghany Mountain and Goshen Butter. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

SNUFF.

20 HALF Bbls. Eagle Mills Snuff.
G. W. SPERLING.

Wholesale and Retail.

BOOTS & SHOES,

40 CASES Brogan, Kip, Welt Calf, Enameled, Gaiter, Women', Misses' and Children's SHOES.

Also, Patent brass-tip Enameled Leather Shoes, for Misses and Children.

12 cases BOOTS of various kinds.

Just received and for sale at the usual low prices.

GEO. W. SPERLING,
Hay St., opposite D. & W. McLaurin.
Nov'r 12, 1859 66*tf

FALL STOCK---1859.
GOLDSTON & FULLER

ARE now receiving direct from New York a large and desirable Stock for the ensuing Fall and Winter Trade,—consisting of

Groceries, Hardware & Hollowware, Saddlery, Boots & Shoes. Cotton Bagging and Rope.

Many other goods, not necessary to mention. All of which will be sold on very reasonable terms, either for cash or to prompt paying customers on usual time.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON. A. W. FULLER.
☞ Hay Street, Next Door to H. & E. J. Lilly.
Aug. 24, 1859 48-1m*3m

COTTON FACTORY
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned wishes to sell that valuable Factory known as the FAYETTEVILLE MILL, situated on Cross Creek, in the town of Fayetteville.

The machinery consists of 10 thirty-inch Cards; 3 Throstle Frames of 132 Spindles each, 3 Self-acting Mules of 360 Spindles each, and 48 4-4 Looms, with all the other machinery necessary for operating the above.

The machinery was built at Matteawan, N. Y., and is in good repair, and capable of turning off 8000 yds. of Sheetings per week.

With the Mill will be sold all the Lots and Tenements on Cool Spring and Grove Streets.

For terms apply to E. H. EVANS, Ex'r.
Fayetteville, Dec'r 10, 1859. 74-tf

BUFFALO MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOLS.

D. McINTYRE AND LADY, PRINCIPALS.

THE exercises of these Schools will be resumed on Wednesday, 4th JANUARY, 1860.

Tuition per Session of five months, viz—

Primary Department,
Intermediate,
Higher English Branches,
Latin, Greek and Higher Mathematics
Ornamental Branches, in Female Department
Extra.

Good board at convenient distances from the Rooms, at $8 per month. A few young ladies can board in the family of the Principal.

Buffalo, Moore Co., N. C., Dec. 6 70-

JEFFRIES CREEK ACADEMY
MARION DISTRICT, S. C.

A NEW Institution is open for a competent Teacher in English and Classical Studies, and will go into operation 16th January, 1860. It is situated 1 mile South of Mars Bluff, on W. & M. R. Road, in a healthy location, convenient to churches, surrounded with an intelligent and moral families; a new and commodious House with good water. The School will be limited to 40 scholars. Salary of $700 is offered, and if entire satisfaction is given, $800 at the end of the year. The Trustees will receive applications until Friday the 1st day of December, at which time an election will take place. Address

HECTOR CAMERON, P. F. V.
Jeffries Creek S. C.
Nov 22 70-tf

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THIS Institution is under the control of Col. TEW, late Superintendent of the State Military Academy at Columbia, S. C. The staff of instructors for 1860 will comprise six officers. For a Circular address the Superintendent.

Nov 21 68-3tw4t

HAW RIVER ACADEMY.

THE undersigned has taken charge of a School in the town of Pittsboro', Chatham Co., N. C., presenting unusual advantages for the education of children of both sexes. It will be called for the present, Haw River Academy. The citizens of the neighborhood are taking hold of the enterprise with an earnestness which betokens good success. They will furnish board and comfortable rooms for $6 a month to as many as may desire to enter.

This is a highly agreeable and advancing neighborhood, and will be in every way pleasing to such as are really in pursuit of an education,—and no others are wanted.

The Tuition will be as follows:

For Primary English, $7 50 per Session
" Advanced Do. 10 00 "
" Classical Do. 15 00 "

The first term of 5 months will commence the 9th of January. For further information address the Principal, Pittsboro', Chatham Co., N. C.

JOHN R. HOLT, Principal.
Nov. 10, 1859. 70-6w

An Agency for the Sale of
WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS,
ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the above unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO and no other is worth buying to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufacture. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtemps, besides the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few out of Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Silas Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, &c.

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., F. D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument has the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.

One thing we wish distinctly understood, ☞ They have never failed to secure the HIGHEST PREMIUMS, whenever brought in competition with others.

Pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately, by GEO. H. KELLEY,
Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co.
July 23, 1859. 3*tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having at November Term, 1859, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Robeson County, obtained an order for that purpose, will proceed on Monday the 2d day of January, A. D., 1860, at the Court House door in the town of Lumberton, to sell at Public Auction, SEVEN LIKELY NEGROES belonging to the estate of Joseph Smith, dec'd. A credit of Six Months will be given, and bond and good security required.

J. R. CARTER, Adm'r.
Dec'r 1 72-6s

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
ROBESON COUNTY.

Hector McLean vs. Daniel S. Morrison and wife Susannah, Effie McLean, Catharine McLean, Margaret J. McLean, Mary C. McLean, Daniel R. McLean, Sarah A. McLean, Hugh A. McLean, Neill McLean, Neill McPhaul and wife Margaret, and the children and next of kin of John McLean, and the children and next of kin of Mary Johnson, whose names are unknown.

Attachment in Equity against said Neill McPhaul.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that said Hugh A. McLean, Neill McLean, Neill McPhaul and wife Margaret, and the children and next of kin of John McLean, and the children and next of kin of Mary Johnson, whose names are unknown, are non-residents of this State, they are hereby notified to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson aforesaid, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in March next, 1860, and plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them and a decree be rendered p